BANK WITH DENABANK

DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD.
(1) Elphinstone Circle, (2) Kalbadevi, (3) Sandhurst Bridge, (4) Thakurdwar, (5) Mandvi.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 167 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"Ankhi-Khoosh"—
"Ankhi-Khoosh"
EYE-DROP
A wonderful specific for Ophthalmia and all Sore and Mattering Eyes, acts like a charm for Tired, Watering or Itching Eyes.
Absolutely Harmless. Very Soothing for the Eyes. Ankhi-Khoosh Never Fails. Ankhi-Khoosh does not smart.
CAN BE HAD FROM ALL CHEMISTS.

Invasion 'Blitz' In Winter?

NAZIS SAVING UP FOR 'SURPRISE-KRIEG'

Churchill's Call To Face 'Fury Of Huns'

"NO TRUCE OR PARLEY WITH HITLER OR HIS GANG"

"We will have no truce or parley with Hitler or the Grisly Gang who did Hitler's wicked worst. "You do your worst. We will do our best and perhaps it will be our turn soon", said Mr. Churchill, speaking on Monday at the London County Council Luncheon to the Prime Minister and other Ministers of His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Churchill continued "it is time that the Germans are made to suffer in their homeland and cities something of the torment that they have inflicted on others. We have now intensified for months past systematic and scientific bombing on large scale of German cities, seaports, industrial and other military objectives. We believe it to be in our power to keep it going on a steadily rising tide, month after month, year after year, until the Nazi regime is either extirpated by us or better still torn to pieces by the German people themselves.

We will continue the remorseless discharge of high explosives on Germany. In the last few weeks alone, we have thrown on Germany about half the tonnage of bombs thrown by the Germans on us during the whole course of the war; but this is only the beginning and we hope by next July, our deliveries will be manifold (cheers), and it is for this reason that the Minister for home security and other authorities concerned have been asked to be prepared to meet vehement counter attacks by the Germans, whose bombing forces in the west are quite capable of making big attacks.

Mr. Churchill concluding said: "We shall not turn from our purpose, however sombre the road is, because we know that out of this time of trial and tribulation, we will be learning a new freedom and glory for mankind."

CHURCHILL'S CALL TO BRITONS

LONDON, July 14.

Mr. Churchill after reviewing the London Civil Defence forces in Hyde Park, with other members of the Government and London Regional Commissioners, was guest at a luncheon of the London County Council.

Mr. Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, was among the distinguished company present. The luncheon was prepared and cooked by the London Meals Service.

Mr. Churchill in a speech which was broadcast said: "It seems to me odd that it should have taken the stresses of a great world war to bring me for the first time to the County Hall, and I am very glad indeed to find that at this time, it has not already ceased to exist. You have taken in this building some of the blows and scars which had fallen upon London, but like the rest of London you carry on. The impressive and inspiring spectacle we have witnessed in Hyde Park this morning displays the vigour and efficiency of the Civil Defence forces of London.

POMP AND PANOPLY OF WAR

They have grown up in the stress of an emergency. They have been shaped and tempered by the fire of the enemy, and then also we saw them all in their many ranks and classes—Wardens, Rescue and First Aid parties, Casualty services, Decontamination squads, Fire services, Report and Control centre staff, Highway and Public Utility services and last, but not the least, the Police.

All these have been on a lovely English summer morn marching past, men and women in all the pomp and panoply of war—for it is war—and of their civic duties.

There they marched, and as one saw them marching by, no one could but feel how great is the nation we have the honour to belong to. How complex, sensitive and resilient is the society we have evolved over the centuries. Those we saw this morning were representatives of nearly a quarter million orgainsed functionaries and servants in the defence of London who in one way or another stand to their post and take active part in the maintenance of the life of London and Greater London in which the attack, when it began and while it was at its pitch, was unexampled in history."

'EMBATTLED ISLAND.'

What we saw to-day at Hydepark as only symbolic of what can be produced throughout the length and breadth of this vast country—a competent and embattled island (cheers).

In September last, having been defeated in his invasion plans by the R.A.F., Hitler declared his intention to raze the cities of Britain to the ground. And in the early days of that month, he poured the whole fury of the Hun upon London. None of us quite knew what would be the result of a concentrated and prolonged bombardment on this vast centre of population.

Here in the Thames Valley over eight million people are maintained at a very high level of modern civilisation. They are dependent from day to day upon light, heat, power, water, sewage and communications of the most complicated character.

The administration in London in all its branches was confronted with problems hitherto unknown and unmeasured in all history of the past." Public order, public

(Continued on page 7)

Marshal Voroshilov, Chief of Red Army.

Six Cuts For "Bharat-Mata-ki-Jai"

Primary School Head's Award To Two Students

(From Our Correspondent.)
JUBBULPORE, July 13.

On the alleged charge of raising the slogan of "Bharat-mata-ki-jai", Premlal and Kannu, two students of the Primary School, Masod, in the Betul district were awarded 6 cuts each by the headmaster of the school. It is further stated that the head-master has pulled down the National Flag which was flying on the school building and he is now using it as a duster for sweeping of the black-board.

On its way to a salvage dump the remains of a Messerschmitt pass the Houses of Parliament in London. It was one of a 133 German aircraft Britain destroyed in one day.

Nazi Threat To Leningrad

LONDON, July 14.

While there is no confirmation in London of the German claims of successes in Russia, it is thought likely that the Germans have made some progress.

The most dangerous Nazi threat would appear to be against Leningrad. There are indications that the Russians are adjusting their line on the Bessarabian front.

GERMAN CLAIMS

LONDON, July 14.

A German High Command communique from the Fuehrer's headquarters states "break through operations on the Eastern Front are progressing according to plan. The Finnish army under the command of Field Marshal Mannerheim is stationed on both sides of Lake Ladoga, prepared for attack. Destroyers sank two patrol vessels of the Soviet navy."—Reuter.

HARD NUT TO CRACK

ROME, July 14.

Signor Ansaldo, in an article published in Count Ciano's newspaper "Il Telegrapho" warns the Italian public that they should not be over-confident about the outcome of the war against Russia and praises the training and equipment of the Russian troops.—Reuter.

Nazi Complaint Of "Scorched Earth"

LONDON, July 14.

Announcing the capture of the Soviet radio station at Barnowicze to-day (Monday) the German Wireless complained that the interior of the station had been completely destroyed, Soviet soldiers "having smashed up literally everything." Not the smallest glass instrument escaped their hammer blows. Being the most westerly Soviet transmitter station, it was of particular importance for propaganda purposes."

STOP PRESS

TAGORE VERY WEAK

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Dr. B. C. Roy who accompanied by two other Doctors went to Santiniketan this morning to examine Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on his return to Calcutta in the evening told the Associated Press that they found the Poet "generally very weak." He added that the continued illness was causing anxiety. Further examination will soon be made, after which the question of removing him to Calcutta will be decided.

U. S. Will Not Repeat It

No Withdrawal After Victory

NEW YORK, July 14.

"We are confident of ultimate victory" this declaration was made by Colonel William Donovan who has been appointed by President Roosevelt as Co-Ordinator of Defence Information.

He was broadcasting in French to France and the French Empire on the occasion of the Bastille Day celebrations.

Colonel Donovan added "We made a tragic mistake on ... drawing after the victory of ... We shall not make that m... again."—Reuter.

U. S. CONCERN OVER AZORES

WASHINGTON, July 14.

The United States is anxious that Portugal should retain her sovereignty over the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands, stated Mr. Sumner Welles at a Press Conference to-day (Monday). He called attention, however, to President Roosevelt's recent message on Iceland to Congress which said that it was vital to American security that strategic Atlantic outposts should "remain in friendly hands."—Reuter.

VINOBA BHAVE ARRESTED AGAIN

WARDHAGANJ, July 14.

Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagrahi, Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who was released on Saturday after undergoing the second sentence, offered Satyagraha for the third time by delivering an anti-war speech at Nalwadi village this evening two miles from Wardha, after which he was arrested and brought to Wardha jail at 6 p.m. the trial will take place to-morrow morning.—A. P.

BIRLA FOR WARDHA

NEW DELHI, July 14.

Mr. Mahadev Desai and Mr. G. D. Birla left for Wardha today by the Grand Trunk Express after attending the Executive Committee meeting of the Harijan Seva Sangh.—A. P.

Aney's Mission To Wardha

SIMLA, July 14.

Mr. M. S. Aney is likely to meet Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha either this week or the next.—A.P.

PLAYING OF 'INTERNATIONAL'

LONDON, July 13.

The British Broadcasting Company signified the Anglo-Russian agreement by re-broadcasting before the playing of Allied National anthems on Sunday night. During the day, the B. B. C. received many inquiries as to whether the "International" would be played but the official reply was that no information could be given.—Reuter.

BIG DROP IN CASUALTIES

Number Of Air Raid Victims In England Goes Down Considerably

LONDON, July 14.

A big drop in the scale of German air raids on Britain is reflected in the latest official figures of civilian victims.

During the month of June, 399 persons were killed, of whom 175 were men, 160 women and 64 children, the injured and detained in hospital numbered 461, of whom 239 were men, 175 women, and 47 children under sixteen years of age.

In addition, seven persons, all men, are missing, and believed to have been killed.

Compared with these figures, it can be recalled 5,300 were killed in May and 60,165 in April. During the first half of this year, 18,314 persons were killed by German air raids, in the previous six months, the number killed was 23,960.—Reuter.

About three-hundred shops and business places in Guntur remained closed today as a protest against the levy of new commercial and municipal taxes.

The shopkeepers later met and appointed a committee to make representations to the authorities to have the new taxes cancelled.—A. P.

Hunt For Non-Official Advisers In Provinces

For Support To New Members Of Viceroy's Expanded Executive?

(From Our Correspondent.)
JUBBULPORE, July 14.

Significance is attached in political circles here to Mr. Ramarao Deshmukh Ex-Minister's interview with the C. P. Governor, after Mr. Aney's conversation with His Excellency.

Although the nature of the conversations is not divulged it is believed something is going on behind the scenes to terminate constitutional deadlock by appointing non-official advisers in the Provinces.

In Bombay

This opinion is further strengthened by Dr. Ambedkar's interview with the Bombay Governor.

Another move is afoot from the minority Ministry and some non-Congress legislators intend seeing the Governor shortly in this connection.

It is stated if the Viceroy's Executive were enlarged those who will be appointed there would naturally expect support from the Provinces.

MORE INTERVIEWS?

It may be remembered that Mr. R. M. Deshmukh was elected on Congress ticket to C. P. Legislative Assembly and was given a seat in the first Congress Cabinet of the Province. He along with some of his followers, has so far refrained from offering Satyagraha and courting arrest.

It is also rumoured that Dr. N B. Khare, the ex-Congress Premier, and now expelled from the Congress Party, and Mr. Rizvi a member of the Raghvendra Rao's Interim Cabinet, are likely to see the Governor shortly.

VICEROY'S STATEMENT POSTPONED

BOMBAY, Monday.

The United Press learns that the Viceroy's statement expected to be released in Simla to-day has been postponed.

The talks here indicates that the statement would have related to the appointment to the Viceroy's Executive Council. But suddenly the decision has been taken to postpone the announcement.

Maxwell Not Meeting Press Representatives

SIMLA, July 14.

It is understood that Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Member, is not meeting the representatives of the press to-day which was announced last week.—A. P.

LAXMIPURA WASHED AWAY

AHMEDABAD, July 14.

The small village of Laxmipura in Dholka Taluka is reported to have been washed away, according to information received in the Collector's office.

The residents and cattle of the villagers, however, are believed to be safe in the adjoining village of Jundi. Some damage to property has been caused.—A

Pro-Russian Feeling Runs High In Bulgaria

Mystery Of Troop Concentrations Cleared Up

ANKARA, July 12.

Travellers from Bulgaria state that they did not see heavy troop concentrations on the frontier as reported earlier, but noticed many large troop encampments along the Dlovdiv-Svelingrad line from where troops could be rushed all over the country where required.

It appears that the Bulgarian Government is extremely apprehensive owing to pro-Russian feeling among the people, especially in the ports of Varna and Bourgas where Communists are active.

Many officers with Russian sympathies have been sent to concentration camps.

German road signs are still in evidence. The internal situation of the country may explain the recent partial mobilisations, as a war against the Soviets would split the country in two, while any Bulgarian attempt to grab Turkish Thrace would be suicidal for Bulgaria.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an Agriculturist qualified and well experienced in cane plantation. Applications stating terms and minimum salary acceptable should be addressed to the Manager, Setabganj Sugar Mills Ltd., P. O. Setabganj, Dist. Dinajpur (E.B. Rly.) (5583)

Wanted Manager for a small Life Insurance Company to be started by a well-known firm as an adjunct to its other interests. The new Company though small at first will have great scope for expansion. Must be fully experienced, young in enthusiasm and zeal and influential; Salary Rs. 200 p.m. on probation upto six months, then on agreement. Apply with fullest particulars to Box No. 14811, "The Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Teachers, Graduate and Undergraduate. Those with experience and training qualifications preferred. Apply stating terms to the Secretary, V. N. High School, Dharmaj (Baroda Dt.). (5552)

Wanted a full time High Class Hindu lady companion tutor for a young girl of respectable family. Boarding and lodging free. Gujarati knowing preferred. Must be prepared to accompany to the Hill Station. Apply stating qualifications and minimum salary expected to Box No. 14806, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Ladies and Gentlemen to make by Simple Process their own Anti-gas Fabrics, Waterproof light-weight transparent oil-silk and cotton Rain-coats, Hat-covers. Apply for free particulars with self-addressed stamped envelope to Box No. 14805, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted smart People to sell fancy ornaments of London New Gold and earn Rs. 85- to Rs. 270|- p. m. Catalogue and Agency terms from London C. Company P. B. 27, Amritsar. (5534)

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course; scholarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14451)

Wanted by Photographic concern persons, either sex, for sales|publicity. State salary acceptable. Box 14790, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

Applications from Commerce graduates or Arts graduates with accounts test specifying age, caste, qualifications and other material particulars and accompanied by copies of certificates and testimonials are invited for the post of an Accountant of this Municipality so as to reach this office before 15th August, 1941. The scale of pay of the post is Rs. 50-3-80. The appointment shall be on probation for one year in the first instance. Persons possessing experience in account matters will be given preference. Knowledge of Kannada is essential.

(Sd.) Illegible.
CHIEF OFFICER,
Municipal Borough, Dharwar.
Municipal Office, Dharwar.
11th July, 1941.
(5576)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENTS OF EXAMINERS AT THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1942.

APPLICATIONS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the appointments of Examiners at the University Examinations to be held during the calendar year 1942, and should be sent in to the Registrar in the prescribed form so as to reach him *not later than Thursday, the 31st July, 1941. Applications received after the 31st July, will not be accepted.*

Forms of application and particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained on application to the Registrar. There are two kinds of forms of application viz. (A) for the Matriculation Examination and (B) for Examinations *other than* Matriculation. No one should apply for appointments in more than two subjects at the Matriculation, and in more than one subject or a group of allied subjects at Examinations *other than* the Matriculation Candidates should state in their requisition for forms whether they desire to be supplied with a form of application in regard to the Matriculation Examination. or for Examinations other than the Matriculation, or for both

Applicants are particularly requested to specify at the top of their applications in a bold hand the serial number of the appointment for which they apply For each appointment a separate form should be used. However. in the case of appointments coming within the purview of a particular Board of Studies, no separate applications are necessary.

Canvassing, direct or indirect will disqualify an applicant for appointment as Examiner.

By order.
S. R. DONGERKERY.
University Registrar.
Bombay, June 30th, 1941
5479

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Matrics! become graduates (Punjab University) with 15 months' home-study. Particulars against 9p stamp. Dewan's, Bhadarkali, Lahore. (14792)

Young Undergraduate Hindu Lady, holding Govt. diploma in painting, specialised in Indian Art, seeks tuitions, painting, embroidery English or post in institutions. Apply Box 14799. "Bombay Chronicle."

191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

Antitap Ague specific is an effective economical, household remedy against Fevers, influenza, constipation, headache, vomitting, etc. (14749)

467. NURSERIES & SEEDSMEN

Seeds and Plants—The Amin Nursery. Inside Crawford Market, Bombay. (14782)

549. FURNITURE FOR SALE

Quality furniture in modern style. Please visit Gujarat Furniture Works, 204, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 'Phone: 25498. (14787)

Public Notices

THE GUZERAT RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE GUZERAT RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1941, at 4-30 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st March, 1941.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend
3rd.—To elect Directors in place of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E and Mr. Usufali A. Baker-bhai, who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 28th July, to MONDAY, the 11th August, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 25th June, 1941.
5579

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED that all business communications should be addressed to the following address, which will be the Works Office of the Company:—

26, SLEATER ROAD,
BOMBAY 7.

The Registered Office Address will be:—

CONSTRUCTION HOUSE
WITTET ROAD,
BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.
as already notified.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.,
12th July, 1941.
5573

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED from E.E.S. (Civil) for the post of Assistant Building Supervisor and Mill Valuation Officer in this Municipality in the grade of Rs. 75-5-125 plus Rs. 30|- as Motor Cycle Allowance. Applications stating age, previous experience etc., with copies of testimonials if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st July, 1941.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
D|- July, 1941.
(5577)

G. I. P. RAILWAY
Rate Circulars

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Local Rate Advice No. 7 of 1941 (Coaching and Goods) is being issued to-day.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or stations.
(5581)

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in England)

STAFF SELECTION BOARD

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified European or Anglo-Indian ladies for posts of Assistant School Mistresses on Rs. 70—2½—85 with free quarters or 10% of pay in lieu.

2. MINIMUM QUALIFICATION. Middle Grade Trained Teacher's Certificate. Preference will be given to those holding Higher qualifications, and to Science graduates possessing the L.T. Diploma. Selected candidates will be required to pass the Company's medical test.

3. Selected candidates must be prepared to work anywhere on the M. & S. M. Railway.

4. PROCEDURE: Write by POST to the address below for an application form enclosing a stamped addressed envelope and a Crossed Indian Postal Order for One Rupee payable to the Paymaster and Cashier, M. & S. M Railway, Madras. No request for an application form will be entertained unless the above instructions are observed. Money Orders or cash will not be accepted. The application form must be completed and forwarded by POST to reach the address below not later than 28th July 1941 quoting as reference Advertisement No. 9.

5. GENERAL: Applications must be accompanied by copies of certificates regarding Education, Character etc. Originals must not be sent. Candidates who are called for interview will be required to produce original certificates.

SECRETARY,
Staff Selection Board,
M. & S. M. Ry., P. T., Madras.
Advertisement No. 9. (5578)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.

'Deccan Queen'

IT IS NOTIFIED for information of the travelling public that the DECCAN QUEEN will run on FRIDAY, the 18th instant and will leave platform No. 11 Victoria Terminus at 17-00 hrs. instead of 17-15 hrs. as hitherto. On the return journey this train will leave Poona at the scheduled time viz., 7-50 hrs.

TRAVEL BY BOMBAY'S Popular Week-End De Luxe Train

(5580)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that One share certificate No. 23029 of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited and two certificates for Ten shares Nos. 9104, 9106 and 490.96 of the Guzerat Railways Company, Ltd. standing in the name of Bai Mani Wd|o Gokaldas Parbhudas have been lost or mislaid.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way and are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

BAI MANI,
Wd|o Gokaldas Parbhudas
C|o. Maganlal Chunilal Talati,
Share Brokers,
Dumral Bazar, NADIAD.
(14809)

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from the natives of the Province of Bombay for admissions to the Advance Course of the Government Leather Working School, Bandra, Bombay, 20. Applicants must have studied upto the Matriculation Standard or its equivalent. They must not ordinarily be below 16 nor above 20 years of age and must sit for the admission examination, if called upon to do so.

Forms of applications and general prospectus can be had on request direct from the Superintendent of the above Institution.
(5574)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THAKKAR PARBHUDAS NARSIDAS, of Bombay, Old Hanuman Lane, has agreed to sell to my client Mr. Mulchand Kalidas Vakharia, free from all incumbrances, the piece of land, admeasuring 1555 Square Yards or thereabouts, and situate at Malad Pakhadi Belwadi, in the limits of the Notified Area Committee of Kandivali, in Bombay Suburban District, and which piece of land is bounded on the North by the boundary line of Kandivli village, on the South by Mathuradas Road, on the East by the property of Dwarkadas Zinabhai and on the West by the property of Ishwardas Kotumal, and which piece of land bears plot Number 9 of Malad Khot's private scheme.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge. charity, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance. lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, at his Office in "Shanti-Sadan" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District. Otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 14th July, 1941.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL.
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
(5579)

ATIYA BEGUM & FR. ARAXE ON MUSIC

Arts Luncheon At Monginis

"3 Arts Music Luncheon on the 13th inst. at Monginis once more proved a successful function. Atiya Begum in speaking of Music and its relation to and value to Food quoted quotations from Abul Faraj, Alfarabi, and Bu Ali Sina (Avisenna) the great Mystic philosophers, musicians and physicians, as being the first to bring medicine and music to be learnt at one and the same time as compulsory.

Beautiful music was harmony and peace to the physical self and therefore, was of utmost value in its relation to food and digestion, which was once more of importance to the well-being of humanity.

She gave historical instances of incurable diseases being cured by the power of music. She deplored the present decline and collapse of classical Ragas—the practice of which was so essential to soul development.

Rev. Father Araxe the Spanish music authority, spoke of the great value of Indian music and showed the influence of Arab music and culture in Spain

Mrs Sarojini Naidu remarked that music had more power than any other Art to reach the very ends of the Earth, and complimented the speaker on the way she had treated the subject, and maintained that all efforts should be directed in reviving this great science. The large and distinguished gathering dispersed late."

Gaudiya Mission School

The Thakur Bhakti Vinode Institution, situated at Sree Mayapur (Bengal), the holy birthplace of Sri Krishna—Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, has shown excellent results in this year's Matriculation Examination. Thirteen students were presented, all of whom have passed, four obtaining distinction.

This school was established in 1931 by Sri Srimad Bhakti Siddhanta Saraswati Goswami Maharaj, founder of the Gaudiya Mission, and named after Thakur Bhakti Vinode.

The speciality of this institution is that it imparts religious education on the lines of the Sri Chaitanya School of Pure Theism. The students from the very beginning of their career can have the direct guidance of the spiritual teachers of the Mission. The school is affiliated to the Calcutta University and is being managed by a governing body which is under the spiritual direction of the present President-Acharya of the Gaudiya Mission. Paramahansa Sri Srimad Bhaktiprasad Puri Goswami Thakur.

JOYOUS ENTERTAINMENT!

ATRE Pictures' Superb Social Satire

Charano-ki-Dasi

Hindi : Payachi Das. : Marathi
Starring: DURGA KHOTE
VANMALA, JAGIRDAR
4th WEEK
of Swelling Crowds!
NEW WEST END
Marathi 3-30 P.M. Hindi 6-30 P.M.

THE PICTURE for EVERY WOMAN
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
ASRA
Starring:
SARDAR AKHTAR
4th WEEK
PATHE
1, 3-30, and 6-30 p.m.

THE POIGNANT DRAMA OF THE DOWN-TRODDEN!

NAVYUG'S Star-Studded Social-Gem
AMRIT
4TH WEEK
of Full Houses
CENTRAL
Hindi: 3-30 p.m.
Marathi: 6-15 p.m.

ADDITIONAL LEVY ON MAHAR WATAN LANDS

Ambedkar Pleads For Redress Of Grievances: Threat Of Strike

(From A Correspondent.)
SINNER, July 14.

Wholesale coercive processes followed by attachments on household utensils and goods and huts belonging to Mahar Watandars have been carried on in Sinner taluka for the collection of the additional land revenue called "judi" levied on the Watandars under orders of the Government in 1938.

Attachments on pots and pans have proved insufficient to cover the revenue amounts and attachment on huts and other property is proving useless because no one is prepared to buy the huts built and used by these Depressed Classes.

Memorial To Governor

Dr. Ambedkar on the other hand has sent out a special message to his followers to keep a steady nerve and not to do anything that would embarrass the authorities. He has also submitted a lengthy memorandum to the Governor tracing the history of watan and inam lands from the time that the British took possession of Maharashtra from the Peshawas. From this history he shows that the British Government was guided by certain definite principles in their handling of these and this proves—to the hilt—that these principles stand utterly violated in the levying of additional revenue on Mahar watans.

Services Not Required

When the British took over Maharashtra there were all sorts of watan and inam lands spread all over the province. These watans were of two kinds—service and non-service watans. In the case of service (watans) the lands were given for certain services to be rendered by the owners to the State; the non-service inams were gifts made to certain individuals for some distinguished service to the State at some time.

With the advent of the British certain services became redundant or were replaced by regularly paid village officers. Yet it is noteworthy, says the memorandum, the watan or inam lands continued to be in possession of these Watandars though they had to render no service to the state in return. Certain alterations in the conditions of watans were made and the province on account of this free gift comes to about twenty lakhs per year.

Thus district officers of the Peshwa Government like the Desais and Deshpandes at present render no kind of service to the British Government. Their inam lands have been continued to them as a hereditary right.

"These instances will show that the Government of Bombay have always treated Watan and Inam property as falling in a special call", says the memorandum. "It has never regarded it as a mere matter of remuneration for service and even in cases where it bore the character of remuneration it never applied the principle of "no work, no pay". The policy now adopted in the case of levying "judi" on the Mahar Watan lands is a complete departure for which there is no precedent"

Increase in levy on watan lands is, according to Government, due to the need for increasing the remunerations of other village servants like, Mangs, Vathlyas, etc.

Why Levy On Mahars?

Dr. Ambedkar does not deny that they deserve increase in their remuneration. His contention is that the Government have no right to get the money out of Mahar Watandars any more than they have a right to get it out of Patils, Kulkarnis, Sardesais, etc. They could not do so because of the simple reason that watan lands and rights are inalienable, and parts of those rights cannot be transferred to others without doing violence to law and custom. It is inequitable that only Mahars should be singled out for such penalty.

Concluding Dr. Ambedkar says:-

"I am afraid if the grievances are not redressed the Watandar Mahars may go on a strike as per last resolution of the Haregaon Conference.

I had advised them to suspend action in the hope that Government will alter their policy and do justice to them. But nothing has so far been done.....

If the Mahar Watandars affected by this policy go on a strike or come in conflict in the matter or recovery of Judi by attachment of their property, which I hear is going on in some places, the responsibility thereof will be on Government alone . . . ."

ZANANA SHOW
To-morrow at 1 p.m.
WADIAS'
Historical-Cum-Devotional
MANTHAN
(Justice of Vikram)
AT
IMPERIAL
other Shows at 3-30 & 6-30 p.m.

2ND Glorious Week!
Hear Excellent Songs in
Film Corporation's
Chitralekha
Starring:
MEHTAB, NANDREKAR,
Direction: KEDAR SHARMA.
Daily: At 3-30 & 6-30 p.m.
EDWARD & LAMINGTON

IN ITS
9th WEEK
SARASWATI'S
Sparkling Comedy.
NARAD NARADI
Starring DINKAR KAMANNA
& KUSUM DESHPANDE
MAJESTIC
ZANANA SHOW TO-DAY 1-30 P.M.
OTHER SHOWS: 4, 6-30 P.M.

To-night
RANJIT'S SMASHING Social
SHADI
draws huge appreciative crowds
Director:
JAYANT DESAI
Cast:
MADHURI. MOTILAL
KHURSHID, ISHWARLAL
Daily at 3-30 & 6-30 p.m.
Mat. on Sat., Sun. at 1 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE

GOVERNOR AWARDS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Strange Result Of Appeal Against Life Sentence

"The Star of India" writes:—

One Devi Gurung charged with the murder of a police officer of Mongphoh had been awarded life sentence by the Assistant Political Officer after trial. On appeal to the Governor of Assam the punishment was enhanced and His Excellency passed death-sentence on him. This is certainly an unusual thing and is jarring to the public who have since the introduction of the British judicial system in the country been accustomed to contrary procedure. After a sentence by judicial authority in India the appeal for mercy lies with the Governor of the province concerned; and in such cases the Governors consider the question of clemency and if they do not feel disposed to reduce the sentence the petition stands rejected. It is not often that the sentences are upheld; but it has hardly ever been the case when on such appeals the Governors volunteer to enhance the sentence into capital punishment. The action of the Assam Governor in enhancing a life-sentence to the capital punishment is a rude blow to accepted conventions in the country, and whatever be the heinousness of the crime, it calls for reconsideration.

STABBED WOMAN IN ABDOMEN

Victim Dies; Suspect, Alleged To Be Her Former Paramour, Arrested

BOMBAY, Monday.

Bhudamma Narayan, a married woman, 28 years' old, resident of Khed Gully, Bombay, who was stabbed by her alleged former paramour on Monday last, succumbed to her injuries in the K. E. M. Hospital where she was under treatment on Sunday evening

It was alleged that the woman was returning home from her work along Khed Gully on Monday evening when suddenly the suspect set upon her and stabbed her several times in the abdomen with a penknife.

After stabbing the woman he stabbed himself in the abdomen. Both were removed to Hospital where they were detained for treatment. The woman expired from Tetanus yesterday evening.

The suspect is under arrest and the DeLisle Road Police are investigating.

GAMING RAID

A successful raid was made on an alleged gambling den at Mughal Chawl, Karwar Street, at 1 p.m. on Wednesday. 15 persons were arrested along with the alleged den keeper, by Adamkhan K. S. Abdul Azizkhan, Inspector, Phaltan Road section. Cash, cards, and dices were, it is stated, seized by the police party who were assisted by Pathans.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

TUESDAY, JULY 15

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (885 kc/s)

5 p.m. Bismillah and party 5-15 Gayak. 5-30 Ghalib ki ghazien. 5-50 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Bhajans. 6-30 Peeru on violin. 6-40 Afzal Hussain. 7 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 7-15 Jawab Men. 7-30 Bismillah and party 7-45 Bhajans. 8 The English character. L. 8-15 For villagers only. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-5 Darbari Kanhra on violin. 10-15 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 10-25 Irshad Ali. 10-30 Bismillah and party.

Bombay I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Abdul Karim Khan. 7-40 Instrumental music. 7-50 Bai Sundrabai. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Air Bhajan Mandali. 8 40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Allauddin. 9-15 Air Trio. 9-25 Samaji B. Pandya. 12-30 p.m. Sindhi Kafi. 12-45 Marathi songs. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Gujarati geets. 1-10 Ghazal, duet and thumri. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-15 School broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Dinanath Rao Mangeshkar. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Allauddin. 5-50 Samalji B. Pandya. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Bai Sundrabai. 6-30 Children's half hour. 7 The economic talk of the month. 7-15 Lyrics of love. 7 25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Allauddin. 7-45 K. Khan. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 News commentary. 8-30 India outside her borders, 5 .8-45 Sound news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Questions of the hour. 10 Chamber music.

Bombay—II Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Bai Sundrabai. 8-15 Master Hamid. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 R. Ramnathkar. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Vichitra Bees. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

<1.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

4-15 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Kannada song. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Marathi bhavgeet. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Dinanath Rao Mangeshkar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Gat Tora on Tabla. 9-20 Bai Sundrabai. 9-35 Samalji B. Pandya. 9-40 Tunes of the town. 9-50 Ghazal and geet. 10-5 Dinanath Rao Mangeshkar. 10-25 Air Quartet.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For children. 5-50 Anima Roy. 6-5 Duet song. 6-20 The Novelty Players. 6-55 A tale of four cities. 7-10 East India Fund. 8. 7-20 Bibhuti Dutta. 7-40 Arati Das. 8 Berliner Khabar. 8-15 Arati Das. 8-25 Sachin Das. 9 Katha Chitrer Gan. 10 Phool Mohammad. 10-15 Sachin Das.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Educational broadcast for children. 4-30 Tea time music. 5 Shrimati T. C. Minakshi. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6-5 G. S. Vijaya Rao. 6-30 Sekkizhar Swamigal. 7 We do our part. 7-10 Pasupuleti Kannamba 7-50 T. R. Mahalingam. 9-45 Topical talk. 10 As in Madras 2.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

6 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-15 Murugan Perumal. 5-5 "Eppo Varuvaro". 6-15 Nagaswaram. 7 Our war effort. 7-50 As in Madras. 9 Bhishma Mukti.

Hapur Wheat Market

(From Our Correspondent)

Hapur, July 11

During the week under review, the local wheat market opened very steady and the tendency continued till Wednesday night. Since then the undertone is turned unsteady and prices have recorded a setback. Never-the-less there seems to be little deffidence about the future of the commodity. The earlier steadiness was caused by a number of factors. In Northern India, the monsoon had not yet set in and the continued draught was causing great anxiety. In the Punjab there was encouraging spot demand while considerable support was also lent by rising gram, cereals and cotton markets. Speculators bought enthusiastically. Inter-provincial trade was quite brisk. Emphasis was constantly laid on the supply position of wheat which when taken jointly with rice appeared to be very stringent. It would be recalled that wheat and rice crops together have yielded 8 crore bags less than last year.

But since Thursday morning, the sentiment has become unsteady. The immediate cause was the outbreak of the monsoon over a wide area in northern India hitherto suffering from a prolonged draught, and although rains have not been sufficiently heavy to enable the cultivators to proceed with the sowings of the swani and fodder crops, some of the anxiety felt on that account is relieved. The market showed keen sensitiveness to weather prospects and this factor is bound to continue to influence the sentiment more than any thing else for some time to come. The excitement produced by the Russo-German war is decreasing every day and this factor did not materially influence the market. There was a slackening of the speculators activity both here and at the ports. Of late the demand of wheat both in the Punjab and at the ports has been very disappointing and this diminishing of interest is visible not only in wheat but also in other foodstuffs. At lower levels, however, support was not slow to appear.

Locally the market had closed at 2/10/8 for bhadon on Friday last. Presently bhadon is quoted at 3/8/6, thus recording a loss of annas two per maund. From Saturday to Wednesday night, bhadon moved between 3/9/7 and 3/10/4. On Thursday it opened at 3/9/7 1/2 but fell down to 3/8/9 towards the close on slight showers. Good showers were again received last night and the market opened very weak at 3/8/4 this morning. At lower levels there appeared buying interest on behalf of the Punjab operators and there was a slight improvement to 3/8/6. Ready khattis are quoted at 3/8.

BANKERS' CLEARING

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 11-7-1941 were as under :—

Number of cheques—1,24,324

Amount of cheques—17,22,04,466-0-6

Trade And New Orleans Buying In N. Y. Cotton Market

POSTPONEMENT OF COTTON OIL CEILINGS

Unwanted Rains Over The Entire Cotton Belt

BOMBAY, July 14.

American cotton produces were urged by I. W. Duggan, Southern Division Chief for th agricultural adjustment administration not to sell their cotton at less than parity prices. He said that the cost of farmers' necessities had gone up. and that the margin for manufacturing cotton cloth had widened. In order to obtain higher prices, he advised farmers to put their cotton into the 1941 cotton loan stocks. With most of the carry-over in Government stocks, and a very small supply of free cotton in the normal channe's of trade, he intimated this was an ideal time for the farmers to try a strangle-hold on the buyers.

The above advice given in last April is followed by American cotton farmers with the result that there continues scarcity of contracts and prices are about 30 points under parity.

The important question now before the cotton trade is, will cotton farmers sell their crop at parity price which is a few points above 16 cents? On Saturday New York cotton reached a new high level on the postponement of cotton oil ceilings rains in the entire Belt and unfavourable crop advices. This year weevil menace is expected to cut down yield per acre and with crop prospects being 10 million bales, the statistical position remains strong.

WEEKLY REVIEW

Prices reached an eleven-year high on bullish acreage, unfavourable weather and the strength of securities and commodities. Washington reports possible modification of textile ceilings rendering the schedule more flexible. Canadian mills have ordered six months supply of Brazilian approximating to 200,000 bales at two and a half to five cents per pound below American. The Texas crop is estimated at 2,500,000 bales maximum with weevils taking an exceptionally heavy toll in the South. Cotton goods business the lowest in history with mills unquoting for goods covered by ceilings. Caution is advised pending Washington developments.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened barely steady and touched new high levels in Bombay trade and New Orleans buying which absorbed scale-up selling by a leading Spot house presumably against repossessions heretofore not hedged, light Southern offerings and profit-taking.

At the opening October opened 8 points up at 15.43 which was the lowest level. Thereafter there was moderate buying and October advanced to 15.60 which was the highest level. Thereafter prices reacted and closed at a net rise of 22 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 18 points at 16.18c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also steady and closed at a rise of 20 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 17 points at 15.22c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (11-29 a.m.) ..... 15.60+25

New York October lowest (10 a.m.) ..... 15.43+08

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends :

New York : Weather unfavourable. Trade and New Orleans buying. Contracts scarce.

New York Cotton

Delivery	New York, July 12 Opening Range.	Closing Prices.
July	.....	15.37+22
October	15.44/43	15.53+18
December	.....	15.68+20
January	.....	15.70+21
March	.....	15.73+15
May	.....	15.73+16

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA : July 14.

The All-India Weather Chart upto 8 hrs. on Monday, with shade temperature and maximum and minimum rainfall for the past 24 hours, since 1st June, with departure from the normal is as under :—

Stations	Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall For past 24 hrs.	Since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	85	77	0.2	40.1	+9.4
Calcutta	91	81	0.1	25.8	+8.2
Patna	94	79	0.0	6.1	−7.5
Benares	90	78	0.0	7.3	−2.3
Lucknow	90	79	0.0	3.1	−6.3
Agra	96	83	0.0	5.0	−1.7
Delhi	97	84	0.0	3.2	−3.8
Rawalpindi	99	83	0.0	6.7	+1.6
Rangoon	88	79	T	38.3	+11.1
Khandwa	87	71	0.2	12.7	+3.5
Jubbulpore	80	73	0.0	15.0	+0.1
Nagpur	87	74	0.2	24.1	+8.7
BOMBAY	87	80	T	20.3	−11.1
Ratnagiri	85	75	0.9	33.0	−11.9
Ahmednagar	87	70	0.0	2.4	−4.1
Poona	83	71	0.1	15.1	+7.4
Sholapur	91	70	0.0	3.1	−3.6
Hyderabad Dn.	92	72	T	4.2	−3.2
Bangalore	85	66	0.0	4.0	−0.9
Mysore	81	67	T	5.1	+0.8
Madras	97	82	0.0	24.6	+1.1
Darjeeling	67	58	0.1	23.0	−12.1
Simla	71	61	0.1	12.5	−2.6
Colombo	86	76	0.0	10.5	−0.1
Bhavnagar	88	74	T	24.3	+19.3
Rajkot	85	77	0.0	19.1	+9.9
Bhopal	79	70	0.1	8.4	.....
Akola	87	74	0.1	11.9	+2.5
Amraoti	85	72	0.2	13.9	+3.2
Indore	80	71	T	10.7	+0.5
Marmagoa	85	75	0.6	30.2	.....
Mussoorie	65	60	0.0	19.0	+5.1
Mahableshwar	65	62	3.0	114.2	+29.2
Baroda	86	77	0.0	28.6	.....
Belgaum	75	67	0.3	32.5	+17.7
Murree	74	63	0.0	10.5	+1.7
Cherrapunji	68	64	7.5	142.4	−6.5
Mount Abu	72	57	5.1	25.8	+12.2
Ootacamund	62	51	T	16.9	+7.1
Jodhpur	96	79	T	2.4	−0.5
Gwalior	92	82	0.0	2.5	.....

T denotes rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—AP.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14-7-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.055 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.1 degrees (1.5 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.1 degrees (3.4 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 199 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7

Rain in 24 hours 0.03 inches

Total rainfall during the month 12.25 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 20.41 inches.

Weather remark : Rain.

Earthquake report : An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,450 miles away probably near Nicobar Islands was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 07h. 37m. I.S.T. on Monday, 14th July, 1941.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14-7-41.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.04 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reaing 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

PEPPER & GINGER

Bombay, July 14

Pepper ready per candy	.....	92	0 0
Pepper Bhadarva Sudi 15 per candy		93	4 0
Pepper Maha Sudi 15 per candy	...	97	8 0
Ginger ready bleached	.....	30	0 0
Ginger Maha Sudi 15	.....	30	0 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 14

Following a rise of 18 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 274 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 275. At this level there was moderate liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 272/12 but better support developed and prices improved to Rs. 274 where the market steadied.

Indian cotton crop is expected to be late about four weeks and our prices are very low but American cotton prices are nearing the parity level, so local operators are cautious and the market is becoming two-sided.

There was steady and selling from professional quarters and prices gradually sagged to Rs. 271/8. Thereafter there was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 273. There was further buying and prices improved to Rs. 274/4. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under :—

F G M G BROACH—

July/August	..... Rs.	249	12 0
April/May	.....	273	12 0
FINE M G OOMRA :—			
July	.....	215	8 0
December/January	.....	220	12 0
F G M G BENGAL :—			
July	.....	151	0 0
December/January	.....	158	0 0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 14

On Saturday, foreign markets were closed. London gold was 2s-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York. London Spot and forward silver was quoted 23 1/4d and New York silver was placed at 34 3/4. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 3/16. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-1-3. The local market was fairly steady with a slightly improved demand. Quotations were as under :—

GOLD

Ready	..... Rs.	42	3 9
Shrawan	.....	42	3 9
Bhadarva	.....	42	4 3
Sovereigns	.....	28	8 6

SILVER

Ready	.....	63	0 6
Shrawan	.....	62	15 6
Bhadarva	.....	62	14 0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 14

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	12-7-41.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	77	100,413	55,579
Central India	.....	145,055	109,351
Barsi and Nagar	781	122,981	114,118
Hyderabad/Gaorani	.....	49,016	47,970
Berar	.....	374,380	318,501
Central Provinces	148	76,658	76,962
Total Oomras	1,006	868,563	722,491
Dholeras	.....	97,426	89,297
N W Provinces	.....	1,537	26,048
Rajputana	.....	6,634	35,228
Sind-Punjab	100	547,593	363,169
Broach	.....	297,684	107,930
Coompta & Dharwar	.....	130,881	49,061
Westerns-Northerns	.....	100,197	34,928
Cocoanada	.....	239	86
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	.....	9,953	1,390
Total		1,106 2,061,274	1,729,628
Arrived by road to 10th July 1941	.....	331,133	339,387

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES.

Bombay, July 14

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 162 October 164 December 166

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 200 October 202 December 204

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 285 1/2 October 287 1/2 December 289

Yarn No. 40s August 450 October 453 December 456

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 14

Linseed September	..... Rs.	5	15 9
Linseed May	.....	8	11 3
Wheat September	.....	4	6 9
Wheat January	.....	4	10 9
Wheat May	.....	6	3 3

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, July 14

Fine White Java sugar per cwt :—

Ready Bond Rs. 12-12-0

Shipment June Rs. 10-8-0 F B H

Shipment September Rs 9-9-0 F B H

Indian sugras ready :—

Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-8-0 to 15-0-0

Ready (large grain)) Rs. 15-1-0 to 16-12-0

Tone :—Firm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 14.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97-11
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96/1
3 1/2 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-5
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99-14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-15
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 103-9
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-1
3 per cent War Bonds 101/15
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113-7

TAX FREE LOANS

3 per cent 1943/55 Loan 111/9
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 115-4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 126/8

CURRENCY OBLIGATIONS

4 per cent B P T 1947 108-12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 1.8/4
5 per cent M Deb 1956 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 128/8

Tone:—Steady.

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below New York July 581 cent points at 331

Broach A/M below New York May 522 cent points at 331

HIGHEST & LOWEST COTTON PRICES

Bombay July 12

Broach J/A highest 250 1/2 lowest 246 1/4 closing 246 1/4

Broach A/M highest 274 1/2 lowest 270 3/4 closing 270 3/4

Oomra July highest 214 1/2 lowest 212 1/4 closing 212 1/4

Oomra D/J highest 218 1/2 lowest 216 3/4 closing 216 3/4

Bengal July highest 153 lowest 149 1/2 closing 149 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 157 lowest 156 closing 156

American Cotton Weekly Statistics

(IN 1,000'S)

	New York, July 11 Season to-date	This Season week	1939/40
Total in sight (excluding linters)	12,017	120	13,737
Forwarded to American mills including other America (excluding linters)	9,783	169	7,970
Stock at U S ports	—	3,270	—
Stocks at U S interior towns	—	2,324	—
World's visible supply	—	—	—
Of which American cotton	—	—	—
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	—
Receipts at U S ports	4,281	77	7,714

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 14

LONDON :—

Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 7/32 Two months.

Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 1/4 Three months.

Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 Four months.

B. C. RATES :—

T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32

Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16

Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 333 1/4 D D Rs. 333 1/4

Banks buying T T Rs. 330; D D Rs. 328 1/2

Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2

MONTREAL :—

Banks seling T T Rs. 303; D D Rs. 303

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4

Cross Rates Dol 4.43/47

JAVA :—

Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56

Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2

Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62

JAPAN :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 77 1/4

Cross Rates Sh 1/2 1/2

BERNE :—

Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4

Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2

Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40

STOCKHOLM :—

Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123

Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

Cross Rates K 16.85/95

SINGAPORE :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158

Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D 155

Cross Rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32

HONGKONG :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2

Cross Rates Sh 1/3 1/32

SHANGHAI :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 19 1/2; D D Rs. 18 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 17; D D Rs. 17

Cross Rates Sh 0/3 11/32

MEXICO :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27

Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04

Cross Rates Pes 19.5 21.5

LISBON :—

Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom.

Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55

Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100.20

NEW YORK :—

Cross Rates Dol 4.03 1/2

Japan Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2

Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Steady.

Gold £8-8-0 Ready.

New York Silver 34 3/4

London Silver 23 1/4 Ready; 23 1/4 Forward.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money :—Call 1/4 per cent.

1 to 5 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 3/4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market :—Easy.

COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 14

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		159	157	155	152
M G Punjab		159	157	155	152
M G Rajputana		168	166	164	161
M G Oomra No. 3	226	223	220	217	
M G C P No. 1	255	252	249	246	
M G C P No. 2	234	231	228	225	
M G Broach No. 2		256	253	250	247
M G Punjab-Ameri		301	298	295	292
M G Surat		380	377	374	371
M G Rajpipla		375	372	369	366
M G Navsari		391	388	385	382

BOMBAY METALS.

Bombay, July 14

Yellow metal sheets	..... Rs.	78	0 0
Copper sheets	..... Rs.	85	0 0

Tone :—Steady.

Share Bazar Rules Steady

TATA STEELS AND DYEINGS BARELY STEADY

Indore-Malwas And Models Firm

Bombay, July 14

The local share bazar was fairly steady to-day with moderate buying. Bombay Burma shares hardened on increased covering by recent sellers.

The market sentiment is still leaning on the bull side and one finds more buyers at declines but with the present temper of the market, it is becoming overbought and adverse development will be followed by sharp setbacks. It is true that the industrial outlook is very encouraging with heavy industrial establishments fully booked but much depends upon war developments and it will be advisable to secure profits on a portion of holdings with a view to replace on declines which are not unlikely. Moreover present prices particularly in Mill shares discount the improved outlook. Thus it will be safe to be cautious awaiting fresh incentives.

On Saturday, Wall Street stocks shuffled narrowly and irregularly and closed steady but no weakness was evident and sentiment was more bullish than otherwise but the unwillingness to increase commitments pending events in Russia kept the volume down and movements were of very minor fractions either way. U. S. Steel shares were unchanged at 58 1/4 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares were also unchanged at 29 1/8 dollars.

The news of Anglo-Soviet agreement created better feeling in the local market which was moderately active. Price fluctuations were narrow with professionals taking sidelines. Among sidelines, Indore Malwas, Models and E. D. Sassoons were strong.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 2077 and after declining to Rs. 2067 improved to Rs. 2090 but reacted to Rs. 2078. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 393 and after touching Rs. 392 improved to Rs. 394 and steadied at Rs. 393/8. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1167 and after declining to Rs. 1162 advanced to Rs. 1171 and steadied at Rs. 1167. Thus the market leaders were able to register small improvements but Indore Malwas were placed at Rs. 150 and Models were done at Rs 140.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 14

Bombay Dyeing (1166/4) 1167 1162 1168 1171 1165 1167

Century (446) 444 443 448 445

Central India (339/8) 339 341 340 344 341 342 341/8

Kohinoor (462) 461 460 464 463 467 464

New Great (244) 241 245 249

Simplex (135) 136 139/8 138/8

Swadeshi (336/4) 335 336 335 339 338 335/8

Associated Cement (146/4) 146/8 147 146/8

Andhra (1657/8) 1650

Tram Ord (132/12) 132/12

Tata Hydro (178) 182/8

Tata Power (1657/8) 1662 1672 1667 1672 1665

T Steel Defd (2075) 2077 2067 2080 2075 2090 2080 2087 2078

T Steel Ord (392/8) 393 392 394 393/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (156) 156/4

Bellapur (222) 223 224 223

B Steam (324) 324

B Burma (501/4) 505 506 505 518 515 520 516

100 Khatau	.....	186	4
100 KOHINOOR	.....	464	0
250 LAXMI	.....	560	0
100 MORARJI	.....	271	0
250 Model	.....	142	0
50 Mysore	.....	121	0
100 NEW GREAT	.....	243	8
100 Oosmanshahi	.....	85	0
100 Phoenix	.....	315	0
25 Sassoon Silk	.....	80	0
1000 Sholapur	.....	3250	0
50 Simplex	.....	138	8
100 SWADESHI	.....	335	8
100 SWAN	.....	206	0
500 Vishnu	.....	1325	0
1000 Western	.....	1325	0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	.....	111	4
25-50 Central	.....	45	4
500 Imperial	.....	1583	12
125-500 Imp. Contry.	.....	390	0
50-100 India	.....	146	8
100 Reserve Bank	.....	105	0
5 Union	.....	6	8 0

CEMENTS

100 ASSOCIATED	.....	146	8

INSURANCE

100 Empire	.....	662	8
15-100 Jupiter	.....	14	6
20 Mercantile	.....	68	0
15-75 New India	.....	47	0
200 Oriental X.D.	.....	421	0
10-50 Vulcan	.....	9	8

ELECTRIC

100 Ahm Old	.....	182	8
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY	...	1650	0
10 Ajmer	.....	12	4
50 BOMBAY TRAM	.....	132	12
100 Bombay Suburban	.....	183	7
10 Broach	.....	13	4
100 Karachi	.....	213	12
100 Poona	.....	217	8
100 Surat	.....	182	8
100 TATA HYDRO	.....	178	0
1000 TATA POWER	.....	1665	0

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	.....	890	0
100 C Province	.....	102	8
100 Dhond Baramati	.....	104	4
100 Gujarat	.....	101	0
100 Mandra Bhon	.....	103	0
100 Pachora Jamner	.....	66	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	.....	105	0
500 Tapti Valley	...	646	4

MININGS

9 Burma	.....	4	11
2sh. Indian Copper	.....	2 3	6
10 Indian Iron and Steel	.....	32	2
10 SHIVRAJPUR X.D.	.....	33	0
30 TATA STEEL DEF.	.....	2078	12
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	.....	393	8
10 Steel Corporation	.....	20	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK	.....	562	8
10 Air Services	.....	3	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	.....	220	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	.....	595	0
50 BOMBAY STEAM	.....	324	0
125 B. Burma	.....	516	4
50 Burma Cont	.....	177	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	.....	3 9	6
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	...	88	0
100 IND. BLEACHING	.....	130	0
50 Ind Invest Trust	.....	45	6
100 Indian Radio Def	...	575	8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	.....	586	4
100 Port Canning	.....	88	0
30 PREMIER CON.	.....	93	4
15 Scindia	.....	21	11
25 Tata Oil	.....	43	0
100 Wimco	.....	191	4

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	...	1568	12
6 p.c Bombay Steam	...	313	12
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T. F.)	.....	75	12
5 p.c Central India (TF.)	.....	635	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	.....	118	4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	.....	112	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	.....	158	2
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	.....	1600	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	.....	221	4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	.....	156	4
7 p.c Vishnu	.....	753	12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	.....	101	4
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	.....	101	4
4 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	.....	105	0
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	.....	50	2
5 p.c Sholapur	.....	71	6

TEXTILES

Bombay, July 14.

100 Ahmd. Advance	.....	305	0
250 BOMBAY DYEING	.....	1167	8
100 CENTURY	.....	445	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	.....	341	4
100 COLABA	.....	194	8
100 Coorla	.....	122	0
250 David	.....	313	12
250 Dawn	.....	308	12
1 E. D. Sassoon Defd.	.....	2	7
100 FINLAY	.....	249	0
100 GOKAK	.....	233	8
1000 Hindustan	...	2210	0
100 Indore	.....	141	8

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS.

Bombay, July 14

Groundnuts August—			
Opening	..... Rs.	31	14 6
Highest	.....	32	9 0
Lowest	.....	31	11 6
Closing	.....	32	7 0
Groundnuts February—			
Opening	.....	34	12 0
Highest	.....	35	8 0
Lowest	.....	34	9 6
Closing	.....	35	6 0
Cottonseeds September—			
Opening	.....	22	0 6
Highest	.....	22	1 6
Lowest	.....	21	13 6
Closing	.....	22	1 0
Cottonseeds January—			
Opening	.....	23	0 0
Highest	.....	23	3 0
Lowest	.....	22	14 0
Closing	.....	23	3 0
Castorseeds September—			
Opening	.....	33	8 0
Highest	.....	33	13 0
Lowest	.....	33	6 0
Closing	.....	33	13 0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	.....	35	8 0
Highest	.....	35	12 0
Lowest	.....	35	8 0
Closing	.....	36	12 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 14

Bengal Fine

NEW YORK COTTON 17 POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

OCTOBER

New York: July 14.

Previous closing	15.53
To-day's opening	15.56
Difference	+3
To-day's closing	15.70
Difference	+17

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August	Rs. 252/6
Broach April/May	Rs. 270/2

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: July 14.

On the New York Cotton Exchange October opened 3 points higher at 15.56. Favourable war news encourages speculative enthusiasm but new high levels are likely to attract further profit-taking. The undertone will probably be remaining firm in view of the persistent trade demand and reserve of sellers.

The following are opening ranges:—
July (unquoted) unquoted
October (15.44/43) 15.56/56
December (15.60/58) 15.76/75

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: July 14.

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta July/August (£18 9/16) £18 9/16
Linseed La Plata August (£12 1/4) £12 1/4
Groundnut Coromandal Coast July/August (£17 1/4) £17 1/4

JUTES

Dundee July/August (£50) £50 nominal
Lightning July/August (£46) £46 nominal

RUBBER

Spot (13 7/16d buyers) £13 7/16d buyers
Forward November (13 7/16d value) 13 7/16d buyers

LONDON METALS

Tin (£258 3/4 buyers; £259 sellers. Very steady) £258 1/2 buyers, £258 3/4 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: July 14.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: July 14.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London: July 14.

London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON SILVER

London: July 14.

Spot (23 1/4d) 23 5/16d +1/16
Forward (23 1/4d) 23 3/8d +1/8

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/32 to 0-3 11/32) 0-3 3/32 to 0-3 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London, July 12

There was no trading during the night session.

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London: July 14.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: July 14.

London Stock Exchange turned quiet today.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London: July 14.

6 per cent 1958/68 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£82 3/8) £82 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 5/8) £106 1/2
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 5/8) £99 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£114 1/4) £114 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 1/8) £105 1/8
New York Loan (£101 1/4) £101 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 7/8) £112 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-6) 13-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (33-3) 33-3
Electric Music Industry (12-0) 11-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (21-4 1/2) 21-3
Imperial Chemicals (32-9) 32-6
Woolsworth New Ordinary (55-0) 54-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (£56-3/4) £56 3/4
Dundee Rubber (35-3) 35-0
Unilever Ordinary (25-6) 25-0
Ford Motors (20-0) 20-0
Gramo and Wireless New Ordinary (£51-1/2) £51
British American Tobacco Ordinary (36-7 1/2) 36-3
Carreas 'A' (£4 3/8) £4 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (103-9) 104-4 1/2
P and O Def (24-7 1/2) 24-10 1/2
Distillers (65-3) 65
Bredfords Dye (5-0) 5-0
British Celanese 4-7 1/2) 4-9
J and P Coates (34-0) 34-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (31-9) 31-7 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (15-10 1/2) 16
Inter Nickel (dol 40 1/4) dol 40 1/4
Indian Iron (50-0) 50-0

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (28-9) 27-6 ex-div.
Empire of India (30-0) 20-0

JUTE

Barnagore (£7) £7

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (15-4 1/2) 15-9
Gula Kelampong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-4 1/2) 27-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (18-9) 18-9
Burma Corporation (6-9) 6-9
Rio Tintos (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
East Rand Properties (40-0) 40-0
Rand Mines (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
Associated Portland Cement (55-0) 55-0
Trinidad Leasehold (63-9) 63-9
Sub Nigel (£7) £7
Spring Mines Split Shares (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (30-0) 30-0
Anglo India (38-1 1/2) 38-9
Burma Oil (55-0) 55-0
Mexican Eagle (7-7 1/2) 7-9
Shell Transport (46-10 1/2) 46-3
Royal Dutch (£18) £18 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£36 3/4) £36 3/4
London Midland Ordinary (£14 3/8) £14 3/8
London North Eastern Def (£1 5/8) £1 5/8
London Southern Defd (£12 3/8) £12 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£124) £124
London Transport (£37) £37

COLOMBO MARKET

Colombo: July 14.

Rubber: Sheet 55 1/2, Crepe 56. Saturday's closing rates were same.

Copra 28.25. Cocoanut oil F.O.B. 230.00 nominal.—A. P.

BURMA RICE PRICES

The Government of Bombay has notified the following fair maximum prices of leading varieties of Burma rice for wholesale and retail sales in Bombay City, effective from Tuesday, July 15, until further notice. The prices are for 168 lbs. and one Paylee respectively:—

	Rs.as.	As.ps.
Bassein Small Mills	13 1	9 3
Amba More No. 1	14 2	10 0
Amba More No. 2	13 13	9 9
Halwa (Khananto)	13 9	9 9
Madhia Mandla	14 1	10 0
Mandla Ordinary	13 8	9 9
Sugandhi No. 1	14 1	10 0
Sugandhi No. 2	13 8	9 9
Europe Quality	14 7	10 3
Special	13 1	9 3
Rangoon Small Mills	13 9	9 5

Wholesale rates will be 5 annas less in C.I.F. sales for reshipment from docks. When delivered thence in railway wagons, carts or lorries for carriage inland, this rate will be two annas less. When sold by Vakharias and Chhaparias a margin of 6 annas over the wholesale rate is allowed. The retail rates are for cash purposes.

Imperial Bank Of India

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

We give below for your information a note of the net profits for the half-year ended 30th June 1941 and their distribution:—

Net profits for the half-year ended 30th June 1941 Rs. 42,11,000. Brought forward from 31st December 1940 Rs. 38,60,600. Total Rs. 80,71,600.

The Directors have declared a dividend of 12 per cent per annum free of income-tax absorbing Rs. 33,75,000. Transferred to Pension Funds Rs. 1,34,700. Carried forward Rs. 45,71,600. Total Rs. 80,71,600.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Fair Support

CALCUTTA: July 14.

The Stock Exchange ruled steady after the week-end. Jutes, cottons, teas and Government securities found a fair support at steady prices. Coals were a turn better. Miscellaneous industrials and speculative engineering issues were very steady.

Govt. securities: 3 per cent loan 1951/54 99/13, 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1949/52 99/14 s lot, 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1949/52 99/14 s lot, 3 1/2 per cent G P 96; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 11/7 s lot, 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 106/12 s lot.

Banks: Reserve Bank 102/4.

Railways: Katakhal Lalabazar 95, Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur 162 8 1.

Cottons: Benares Cotton and Silk 3/7, Bengal Nagpur 16/6, Cawnpore Textiles 8/4, Dunbar 230, Dhakeswari 15/4, Elgin Mills 23/6, Kesoram 8/4, Kesoram pref 140, New Victoria ord 3/1.

Coals: Amalgamated 24/8 s lots, Bengal 360, Bhalgora 5, Bokaro and Ramgur 14/14, Borrea 15/8, Churulia 1/11, Deoli 10/6, Jainty Central 1/11, North Damuda 5/7, Satpukuria and Asansol 1, Sendra 13, South Karanpura 4/5, Taicher 1/10, Union 30/4.

Jutes: Agarpara 30/12, Alliance 297, Anglo-India 348, Bally 243, Belvedere pref 179, Cheviot 203, Calcutta Jute 17/8, Clive 25/2, Craig 2/3, Delta 418, Gourepore 693/8, Hastings pref 136, Hooghly pref 19 ex-div, Howrah 54, Hukumchand 12/8, India 349, Kamarhatty 514, Kankinarah 410, Meghna 45/8, National 23/4 s odd lot, New Central 318, Northbrook 36, Northbrook pref 149, Nudden 64/12, Orient 207 s lots, Presidency 5/4, Reliance 57/4, Waverley 3/9.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 4/10, Indian Copper 2/3, Rhodesia Copper annas 13, Dalmia Cement ord 12/14, Dalmia Cement pref 116, Mirzapur Elect 4/4, Rawalpindi Elect 25/8 s lot, Shahjahanpur Elect 6/8, Britannia Building and Iron 8/8, Burn and Co ord 404 s lots, Hukumchand Steel ord 14/2 s lots Indian Galvanizing 29/8, Indian Iron 32/8, Indian Steel and Wire Products ord 55, Indian Steel and Wire Products Defd 36/10, National Iron and Steel 9/1, Steel Corporation ord 20/2, B I Corpn ord 4/10, Dunlop Rubber 40/12, Rohtas Industries ord 22 c-div, Rohtas Industries pref 153/8 c div, Mysore Paper 15/1, Orient Paper 13/1 c-div, Orient Paper Old Pref 108/10 c-div, Sree Gopal Paper 11/5, Star Paper 11, Titaghur Paper Ord 18/10, Carew and Co Ord 11, Champaran Sugar 15/9, New Savan 9/8.

Teas: Bhatkawa 43/8, East India 10, Huldibari 21/12, Jutlibari 16, Patrokola 950, Sonai River 17, Tezpore 8.

Debentures: 5 1/2 per cent 1939/47 Dalmia Cement 104/8, 5 1/4 per cent 1938/45/50 Rohtas Industries 104.—A. P.

CARRYING CURRENCY OUT OF BRITISH INDIA

Accused's Appeal Admitted

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen).

Goolam Alli Bin Mussein: Appellant (Original Accused) v. The King-Emperor at the instance of I. G. Bhide, Preventive Customs Officer: Respondent (Original Complainant).

The appellant was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on 10th May, 1941, and it was further ordered that a sum of Rs. 8,900 found on him be confiscated subject to the orders of the Government of India, under Section 90 B of the Defence of India Rules. The accused was sentenced for having failed to declare his possession of Indian currency when asked by a Customs Officer and being found in possession of Rs. 8,900 in Government currency notes in contravention of the Notification issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

The prosecution case was that on 3rd March 1941 Mr. Bhide, a Preventive Customs Officer found that at the Victoria Docks, the appellant, who was about to leave Bombay for Kwait by S.S. "Bandra" sailing that day, failed when asked by the officer to declare his possession of Government currency notes of the value of Rs. 8,900.

The appellant's defence was that he was a Persian, dealing in dates and that not understanding any language other than Persian, he did not understand what the Customs officer wanted him to do. He further contended that out of the sum of Rs. 8,900 he was to pay Rs. 5,000 to one Fahad Marzook at Karachi and out of the balance he was to purchase rice, cloth and other articles at Karachi, where his boat was to halt for two days, though he had bought a direct ticket for Kwait. The appellant further contended that he was at any rate entitled to take with him Rs. 1,000 outside British India under the rules framed by the Reserve Bank of India. On these grounds, counsel for the appellant contended that the conviction by the learned Magistrate was bad in law, and that their lordships should call for the record and proceedings of the lower court and set aside the conviction and sentence.

Their lordships were pleased to admit the appeal and to order the issue of a Rule in the matter.

Mr. H. D. Banaji instructed by Messrs. Aibara and Co. appeared for the appellant.

AROUND CITY COURTS

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

BOMBAY, Monday.

When the inquest on the body of Abdul Gafoor Kabir (14) a cyclist, who was run over by a motor-lorry was held, in the City Coroner's Court, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

EMPLOYMENT SECURER

Bhima Ganu, described as an "employment securer", was arrested on a charge of cheating a woman, and was produced today before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court

He was ordered to be remanded into Police custody.

CONVICTIONS FOR BREACH OF LIGHTING RULES

There were a series of arrests effected by the Bombay City Police for violating lighting restrictions and most of the accused were ordered to pay fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 by Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today.

Mr. R. D. Dresseler, a foreigner resident at Churchgate Reclamation, was fined Rs. 10 for keeping insufficiently shaded lights. He pleaded that he did not know that the light was visible from outside u

Three young men who had come from Calcutta were fined Rs. 10 each Mr. F. W. Reids, a retired Government officer, was fined Rs. 5 for not shading his light as required. Mr. Y. Sevagram was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 for not shading his lights properly.

Mr. S. Konigfast was fined Rs. 5 Mr. M. L. Dahanukar was fined Rs. 10 Mrs. S. B. Vatcha Gandhi was fined Rs. 10.

Four others were fined Rs 10 each.

Hasan Shamsuddin was fined Rs. 5.

ACCUSED'S APPEAL SUCCEEDS

Joint Venture Is Not "Obtaining Possession" In Law

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen).

This was an appeal by the Government from a sentence of 15 days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 passed by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon, on one Gordhan Kalidas, for obtaining possession of a minor girl for immoral purposes, on the ground that the sentence was too lenient. The accused in his turn challenged the conviction itself.

The accused was a relative of the minor girl, who was 17 1/2 years old and had been living with the girl and her parents. On May 19th 1941, the accused is alleged to have taken her to Nasik, where they are alleged to have lived together for a week in the guise of husband and wife. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him as above under section 373 of the Indian Penal Code.

Their Lordships followed a previous authority of this Court that the words "obtaining possession" meant the taking away of the girl against her will and denoted some sort of compulsion or control over the girl, who was the victim of the offence. In the present case their lordships found that the elopement was entirely a mutual and joint venture, for which the girl went in voluntarily. The girl was a free agent to go wherever she liked even away from the accused and, therefore, their lordships held that the accused could not be said to have obtained possession of the girl within the meaning of section 373 of the Indian Penal Code.

Their Lordships, therefore, set aside the conviction of the accused by the learned Magistrate, allowed his appeal and ordered that the fine, if paid, should be refunded.

Mr. P. A. Mahale with Mr. J. A. Kher appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader, Mr. R. A. Jaghirdar, appeared for the Crown.

SECUNDERABAD RACES

Flambeau Wins New Market Plate

SECUNDERABAD: July 14.

The HINGOLI PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mrs. Justice's DISCARD 8/9, Whiteside ...1
Maharaja of Idar and Shri Paswanji Saheba's HUEDOR 9/3, Brace ...2
E.C. Forsyth's POTATOE JONES 8/10, Burn ...3
K.R. Ramakrishna Ayyar's BALTOI 9/4, Shanker ...4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 16/8 for win; Rs. 7 and Rs. 7 for places.

The DESERT PLATE (Div. II)—Distance about 5 furlongs.

P.R.C.R. Singh's MAISARA 7/6, Shanker ...1
Hamad Mohamed's PRESCOT 8/9, Babbar ...2
Messrs. H.D. Appoo and M.M. Salahuddin's ANJUMAN 7/3 (car. 7/11) Clarke ...3
Siddiq Sait's MANSUR AL ARAB 8/2, Rylands ...4
Not run: Silver Jubilee, Mulzoom and Rose Hill.
Tote paid Rs. 26 for win; Rs 9, Rs. 11/8 and Rs. 18 for places.

The BERAR PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. E. Dara Cowasjee's NEW LUCK 8/4, Burn ...1
Messrs. Imamuddin and Yusuf Rajwan's ASAD, Fazulrahman ...2
Shaukat Ali's DOUBLE HEIGHT 7/0, Shanker ...3
Badruddin's TAJ SUBHAN 8/2, Whiteside ...4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 33/8 for win; Rs. 19 and Rs. 21/8 for places.

The SHAHYAR JUNG MEMORIAL CUP—Distance 6 furlongs.

A.I. Begmohamed's SPORTING KING 7/9, H. McQuade ...1
Mrs. P. T. Harrison's HONOUR 8/1, J. O'Neale ...2
Jal Dinshaw's FUN OF THE FAYR 8/4, Clarke ...3
A. B. Krishna Rao's QUITE TRUE, Shanker ...4
Not run: School Quad 8/13.
Tote paid Rs. 19 for win; Rs. 9 and Rs. 9 for places.

The DESERT PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Imamdin and Mohd. Lahori's BLACK HAZARD 8/4, Fazulrahman ...1
C. K. Samarapuri Chetty's LUCKY LAD 8/5, Shanker ...2
Mrs. A.H.J. Talib's AYHAM 8/8, Brace ...3
Hamd Mohmed's MURTAH 8/11, Jabbar ...4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 31 for win; Rs. 8/8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 9 for places.

The NEWMARKET PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

J.F. De'Souza's FLAMBEAU 7/10, J. O'Neale ...1
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's KIRTI 7/5, Whiteside ...2
Sir Homi Mehta's BRELAN 8/8, Burn ...3
G. Subbarao's FOOT SLOGGER 8/0, Brace ...4
Not run: Girvan 9/4.
Tote paid Rs. 36/8 for win; Rs. 13 and Rs. 12/8 for places.

The CALCUTTA PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs. L. Jadhar's SABHAN HAMID 9/4, Burn ...1
J. Englebright's FORSAKEN 7/3, Whiteside ...2
Imamdin's THARWANTH 8/12, Fazulrahman ...3
P. S. D'Souza's KASTAN 7/4, Shanker ...4
Not run: Double Height.
Tote paid Rs. 29/8 for win; Rs. 11/8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 11/8 for places.—A. P.

Calcutta Football

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The following are the results of matches played in the First Division of Calcutta Football League to-day:—

Bhowanipore four; Customs one.
E. B. Railway two; Rangers two.
Police two; Kalighat one.—A. P.

HYDERABAD JOURNALISTS' TRIBUTE TO CHINTAMANI

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 13.

A resolution expressing deep sense of sorrow at the sudden death of Sir C. Y. Chintamani and offering deep sympathy with the members of the bereaved family was passed at an emergent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Hyderabad Journalists' Association held here yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Narsingha Rao, Editor of the "Rayat".—United Press.

Finance Member Addresses Advisory Panel Of Accountants

Discussion On Technical Matters Relating To War

NEW DELHI, July 14.

"I have great pleasure this morning in welcoming you on behalf of the Government of India and in opening this first meeting of the Accountancy Panel, consisting as it does of distinguished representatives of a great profession," said the Hon. Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, speaking today at the inaugural meeting in New Delhi of the Advisory Panel of Accountants of the Government of India.

"Government are now the largest, and in certain fields almost the sole purchaser of industrial products.

"In these abnormal circumstances the need for control over the prices of supplies becomes imperative. Such control is inevitably connected with the control of prices in general but I am at present concerned with the field of war supplies only. War is linked in the popular mind with soaring prices and fabulous profits. The present war is, however, unique in this as in several other respects. At no time in the past has there been such strong disapproval of profiteering, or such widespread resentment at attempts to earn unconscionable profits out of suffering humanity.

STRINGENT CONTROL

"The prices paid for war supplies have thus assumed a special social significance. All the Governments of the British Empire have adopted statutory and administrative measures to ensure stringent control over such prices. We in India also have introduced checks designed to operate as substitutes for that salutory "competitions" which over a large field has now become ineffective. Prices are frequently settled by negotiations in which costs of production constitute the most important factor.

"Contracts have sometimes to be made on a cost plus profit basis, which necessarily involves examination of the books of suppliers, and not infrequently leads to arguments about the fairness of items included in the costs. This raises questions, both delicate and difficult, affecting the relations of Government with industry.

TASK BEFORE PANEL

"We are convinced that your profession, acting through this Panel, can make a most valuable contribution towards the solution of the questions that arise in this domain. Your co-operation at this juncture when all the talent and experience available in the country, pooled in the national interest, will be of inestimable value. There is ample reason for India to be proud of the conditions in which industry and finance in this country are contributing to the war effort, but to say this is not to deny that there is room for further improvement.

"I am confident that this Panel carries in it a promise of improved standards in this country. I hope that the activities of your Panel will be educative to industry no less than to the Government. Your intimate association with those engaged in industry will make it easier for them to appreciate the decisions of Government reached by the aid of your counsels, and will help to establish that smooth working which is necessary if the maximum benefit is to be derived from the productive capacity of the country, both actual and potential.

CORDIAL RELATIONS

"I am happy to be able to say that broadly speaking the relations of Government with industry are most cordial and that industry has extended to us its willing co-operation; but in a time of stress occasions are bound to arise now and then for suspicion and misunderstanding. With your help and advice we hope to strengthen the bonds that unite us and to promote mutual goodwill and understanding.

Sir Shapoorji Billimoria on behalf of the members thanked the Finance Member for the welcome extended to them and assured him that they would do their best to prove themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them.

The meeting then proceeded with discussion of technical matters relating to war supplies.

Those present were:—

Sir Shapoorji Billimoria (Bombay), Mr. B. K. S. Aiyer (Bombay), Mr. G. Basu (Calcutta), Mr. M. D. Darbari (Calcutta), Mr. D. Mitchell (Calcutta), Rai Bahadur Pandit Balak Ram Pandya (Lahore), Mr. B. J. Whitby (Bombay), Mr. W. J. Younie (Calcutta), Mr. S. Zaman (Calcutta), and Officials.—A. P.

GHEZZI WINS THE FINAL

American Golf Championship

DENVER (Colorado), July 14

In the final of the American championship Vic Ghezzi beat the defending holder Byron Nelson one up at 38th.

They were even at the end of 37th which was halved. On the second extra hole both Ghezzi and Nelson were short of the green with their second shots and then both chipped to about two feet from the cup.

Nelson putted first and missed but Ghezzi holed for par four and the title. The match was a see-saw affair throughout. The lead changed hands four times and the match was squared four times.—Reuter.

Hibernians Beat Glasgow Rangers

LONDON, July 12.

In the Scottish Summer Cup final Hibernians beat Glasgow Rangers by three goals to two to-day. The Rangers who had won the Scottish League and Cup this season seemed to have a good hold on yet another trophy when they were leading by two goals to one during the first half. After the interval, however, a rally saw the Hibernians gain a surprising win. Gallick and McIntosh scored for the Rangers while Finnigan went through for the Hibernians before the interval, after which Finnigan and Bazter scored the goals which brought victory. The Hibernians then checked every attempt by the Rangers to force the equaliser and a possible replay.—Reuter.

DETAILS OF THE TOUR

The players will leave Bombay on Friday, the 18th July, 1941, at 8-15 p.m. from Victoria Terminus, and will arrive in Calcutta on Sunday, the 20th July 1941.

All players making the journey should report to Mr. Edden at the Cooperage Football Ground on Wednesday, 16th July 1941 at 7 p.m. for final instructions.

Bombay Suburban Open Badminton

FIXTURES FOR TO-DAY (TUESDAY)

PARSEE GYMKHANA COURT: B.D. Dhalla and Partner or R. Pereira and Miss B. Curzai v. S.M. Katkar and Miss E. Bocarro or S.D. Rao and Miss Chinoy at 6-40 p.m.

L.R. Agaskar v. C.K. Menon or T. Hajee at 7 p.m.

R.N. Kanga and Miss F. Vacha v. K.P. Kesari and Partner at 7-20 p.m.

BANDRA GYMKHANA COURT: J. Agnel and Miss Jer Mistry v. G.P. Shirke and Miss Jog at 6-20 p.m.

K.R. Lotwalla and A.V. Ullal v. V.N. Iyer and M.N. Desai at 6-40 p.m.

A.A. Shakoor v. G. Pereira at 7 p.m.

J.T. Ferreira v. S.D. Rao at 7-20 p.m.

D.A. Ferreira and Ed. D'Silva v. D. Miranda and J. P. Pereira at 7-40 p.m.

MONDAY'S RESULTS

AT PARSEE GYMKHANA: R.N. Kanga and D. G. Mugwe beat D. Samson and G. Pereira: 15/9, 15/1.

AT HINDU GYMKHANA: Y.D. Rao and Miss G. Chinoy beat S.M. Katkar and Miss Bocarro: 15/9, 13/18, 15/7.

B.C.V. Mehta and V.P. Kapadia beat N. Gomes and S Andrews: 15/8, 15/10.

AT BANDRA GYMKHANA: A.V. Ullal walk-over Barker.

G.K. Menon walk-over T. Hajee.

C.S. Gopal beat E. D'Silva: 15/12, 15/7.

S. Ramnath beat R.V. Gupte: 15/6, 10/15, 15/10.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

The list of candidates who have passed the Diploma examination in Soap Manufacture of the Benares Hindu University, held in April 1941, is as under:—

College of Technology (B.H.U.) 1st Division in order of merit: Maung Tun Thein, Subodh Kumar Chatterji, Narainji Velji Garia, Kishore Vallabhdas Kadhia.

Second Class (in order of merit): Dattatray Sakharam Karadkar, Tulsi Das Sachdeva, Anand Narayan Shukla.

POSITION ON B. B. & C. I. DETERIORATES

Embankment At Lunawada Collapses; Godhra-Shehera Line Damaged

G. I. P. Returns To Normal

BOMBAY, Monday.

While the G.I.P. Railway line has practically resumed normal working, the position on the B. B. and C. I. Railway appears to have further deteriorated owing to heavy rainfall in several parts of Gujarat.

Four Days For Repairs

It is understood that it will take at least four days more to repair the track between the Barejadi and Kanij stations on the Ahmedabad—Baroda section Three trains were run both ways on the Surat-Baroda section which has now been restored. A shuttle service is operating between Miyagam and Palej, where a single track has been put into working order. The other line is still blocked by a collapsed passenger train.

Disorganisation on the Godhra-Lunavada section is reported to have occurred on Saturday night owing to heavy rains when the loopline embankment at Lunawada collapsed. It is also reported that the abutments of a bridge between Godhra and Shehera have been seriously damaged.

Communication on the Nadiad-Kapadwanj railway which had been disorganised was restored on Sunday. The weekly shuttle service between Jhagadi and Netranj on the Rajpipla State Railway has been cancelled and the daily service has been extended to Ankleshwar.

BACK TO NORMAL ON G. I. P.

The situation on the G. I. P., however, has been practically restored to normal and the two trains namely, the Madras Mail and the Madras Express which were being diverted via Dhond and Manmad are now going by the direct route.

The double line on the Bhor Ghat section has been working satisfactorily.

The G. I. P. is giving special facilities every day for the conveyance of livestock. One livestock special arrived at Kurla to-day from Jalgaon. A special parcel train is expected from Poona this evening.

On Sunday four trains ran on the south-east section to Bombay.

END OF PRICE RACKET?

The racket with regard to the prices of meat and vegetables seems to have come to an end with the restoration of normal traffic on the Bombay-Poona line. The prices of meat, eggs, and most of the vegetables were almost normal to-day. There was very limited supply of tomatoes in the market to-day; and the price of tomatoes was ruling high. Other vegetables are sold at normal prices.

WEATHER FORECAST.

The total rainfall on Sunday was only three cents. There were bright patches of sunshine thoughout the day. The director of the Colaba observatory forecasts that the weather will be mainly dry and bright with cloudy intervals till Tuesday afternoon. Although several sharp showers have fallen since this morning, the total rainfall is not expected to be heavy.

Floods In Ahmedabad District

AHMEDABAD, July 14.

The heavy and continuous rain which has again falling in the city and the district of Gujerat has further aggravated the destitute condition of the agriculturists and people.

The rain has caused great damage to Ahmedabad District in particular. The villages of Viramgam Taluka have been partly submerged while in Viramgan town a serious condition is prevailing. Water has entered all localities and hundreds of people are moving to places of safety. A number of houses have collapsed. In some cases the occupants of buildings had to resort to the roofs and small terraces.

In Dehgam in Baroda State food is being administered to the isolated villagers by people going in earthern pots.

In the city of Ahmedabad itself over 150 houses and "chawls" have collapsed and breaches have to be made on the roads to make way for water. Some people have been removed to the municipal school buildings.

Congress workers are touring the affected areas in Kaira District and administering relief to the villages badly affected.

The river Sabarmati is rising again.—United Press.

INTERMITTENT RAINS AT AHMEDABAD

Train Services Run To Restricted Time-Table

AHMEDABAD, July 14.

The rain has become intermittent since yesterday afternoon, and trains are being run to a restricted time-table between Ahmedabad and Baroda and between Ahmedabad and Viramgam. Shuttle service is being introduced between Ahmedabad and Barejdi from this afternoon. Running of trains from Nadiad to Kapadwanj has been resumed since yesterday afternoon during day time only.

There were floods yesterday at Baroda and on the Ahmedabad-Viramgam section but they have not interrupted train service. All broad-gauge branch line services are running as usual.—A.P.

Tornado Follows Downpour

AHMEDABAD, July 14.

Details of the havoc wrought by widespread rains which have been falling in North Gujarat show that in North Gujarat towns and villages a tornado followed the downpour. Several villages are under water sweeping away all house-hold effects Thousands have been rendered homeless. Many villages in the Talukas of Sidhpur and Mehsana in Baroda State have been the worst victims of the havoc.

In Nandej and Barejadi all the houses in the villages have been submerged under water five feet deep. In some parts there was nothing but a vast sheet of water for miles around.

Relief is being given to marooned villagers.—United Press.

Rain And 'Quake

POONA, July 14.

There has been locally heavy rain in south-west Rajputana Rainfall has also been widespread in Assam, Berar, Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Central Provinces, Sind and Bombay Deccan, while a few falls occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, west Central India, Punjab Hills, west Rajputana, Gujarat and south-east Madras.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,500 miles away, probably near the Nicobar Islands was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 7 hours 37 minutes (I. S. T.) on Monday, July 14.—A. P.

BARODA JAIL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

BARODA, July 13.

To secure the release of long-term but reformed prisoners with safety to the community after they have served a sufficiently deterrent period of their sentence, the Government of Baroda have appointed a Jail Advisory Board to examine individual cases of such prisoners in detail and recommend the advisability of conditional release in deserving cases. Necessary rules have been framed in this behalf. In accordance with these rules the Jail Advisory Board recommended the release of 42 prisoners and the Government have sanctioned these recommendations.

Till now prisoners who failed to obtain a recommendation did not have another such opportunity. But the Government have now invested the Board with powers to reconsider the cases of prisoners not recommended.—United Press.

Parel Sporting Club

The annual general meeting of the Parel Sporting Club took place at the Club premises on Sunday last with Dr. N. Figueredo, in the chair. The annual report presented by the Secretary showed the various activities of the club during the year 1940-41. The Club conducted five Hockey Tournaments, the Parel Hockey League, the Lewis Hockey Tournament, the Cordeiro Women's Hockey League, the Hayes Women's Hockey Tournament and Dr. Viegas Inter-School Hockey Tournament. It also conducted a Hockey match in aid of the War Fund In addition to the above Hockey Tournaments the Club will be running one more new tournament this year onwards known as Fr. Palacious Inter-School Hockey League.

The report placed on record the appreciation of the services of the Hon. Sports Secretary, Mr. Jos. Gonsalves, Mr. M. F. Vaz, Joint Hon. Sports Secretary and Mr. J. C Maitra Vice-President, in conducting these tournaments.

The following office-bearers were elected for the year 1941-42.

President: Dr N. Figueredo.
Vice-President: Mr. C. Cordeiro.
Hon. Gen. Secretary: Mr. M. F Vaz.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. X Coelho.
Hon. Sports Sec. for Hockey and Football: Mr. Jos. Gonsalves
Hon. Sports Sec. for Cricket and Badminton: Mr. A. Braganza, Committee Member, Mr C. Simons, Mr. A. J. O. Pinto and Mrs. S. Pinto.

A committee for re-drafting the bye-laws of the Club was also appointed.

A fully equipped dispensary and an anti-rabic treatment centre have recently been opened at Dabra and Ujjain respectively.

The anniversary of Ahilyabai Holkar will be celebrated in Holkar State and elsewhere on August 21.

Fish
IS FINE
FLAVOURED
WITH
HP
SAUCE

Untouched by hand.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-15, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE: 31045.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE MATINEE STARTS AT 3-15 P.M.

GREATEST MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA OF ALL TIME!
ZIEGFELD GIRL
starring
James STEWART • Judy GARLAND
Hedy LAMARR • Lana TURNER
with
Tony MARTIN • Jackie COOPER
Ian HUNTER • Charles WINNINGER
Edward Everett HORTON • Philip DORN
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture

REGAL at 4, 6·30 & 10 p. m.
Gasps, Laughs,
Thrills, Mystery
...all in
SCOTLAND YARD
NANCY EDMUND JOHN
KELLY • GWENN • LODER
What a mystery for Scotland Yard's ace sleuths to unravel! . . . . AMIDST BLACKOUTS AND BOMBINGS!

CAPITOL at 4, 6·30 & 10 p.m.
Charles BOYER Margaret SULLAVAN in
BACK STREET
The Greatest love story of all Time!

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 7, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 19, 1360
Parsi: Behman 14, 1310
Hightide: 4-12; 16-12
Lowtide: 9-34; 22-50
Sunrise: 6h. 9m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.

GATHA SOCIETY: A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 136, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Khodabux Edulji Punegar will give an exposition in Gujarati of the preliminary strophes of the Gatha Spenta Mainyu, Chapter II (Yasna Ha 48).

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS
BOMBAY: Monday.
The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended by Mr. J. B. Irwin, Secretary to the Governor, Lt.-Col. L. C. Palk, Military Secretary, and Capt. D. G. Moore, A.D.C., left Kirkee this morning and arrived in Bombay the same day.

INSTITUTION OF OCCULT SCIENCE: Dr. Saigal will speak on Astrology to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. in the hall of Suniti Girl School, near Madhavashram, Parekh St., Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: The 17th annual general meeting of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association will be held in the Secondary Training College, to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION DISPENSARY, KHAR: The total number of patients treated by the Ramakrishna Mission Charitable Dispensary during the month of June 1941, was 3,722; out of which 2,930 were Hindus, 279 were Christians and 513 were Mahommedans.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION FREE DISPENSARY: The total number of patients who took advantage of the above dispensary during the month of June was 6,730; out of which 477 males, 256 females and 395 children were new patients and 2,009 males, 1,533 females and 2,060 children were old ones. The daily average attendance was 224.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday) at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Mrs. A.W. Maclean will deliver a lecture on "Training and Personal Equipment of a Social Worker" from 6 to 7 p.m (S.T.).

W.I.A.A.'S NEW OFFICE BEARERS: Mr. J. M. Kamdar was elected President of the Western India Automobile Association at the first meeting of the Managing Committee, following the annual general meeting, which was held on Monday.
Glowing tributes were paid at the meeting to the retiring President, Mr. S. Guevrek, and a resolution placing on record the Committee's appreciation of his services was passed.
The meeting elected Mr. S.N.C. Patuck and Mr. P.P. Kapadia as Vice Presidents for the year.

ROHIDAS SUDHARAK MANDAL: The 8th Prize Distribution meeting was held on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr Chimanlal Manchubhai, the Chairman, Improvement Trust Committee. The President distributed books to poor and deserving students. Books worth Rs. 150 were given to nearly 30 students.
The Secretary then announced the following donations to the Rohidas Sudharak Mandal: Rs. 20 Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai, Rs. 5 Corporator Mr. V.A. Karapurkar, Rs. 5 Corporator Mr. N.S. Kajrolkar, Rs. 3 Shrimati Thakbai Hasha Dhatavkar.

RASTRIYA SEWA MANDAL: A meeting of some prominent workers of the northern part of the City was held on Sunday, at Saitan Chowky, to consider the present situation when it was decided to start the above Mandal under the direction of Dr. T.R. Narawane with the following office-bearers:—Sjts. Vyankatesh Shenai (Chairman), Ramkishor Pandey (Vice-Chairman), Wararkar (Vice-Chairman), Nagesh Shanai (Cashier), Gowardhan Sharma and Suryadewa Sharma Secretaries.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BANDRA TALKIES—"Swanee River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Snow White and Seven Dwarfs". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Back Street' Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit". Daily at 3-30 and 6-15 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardeshi". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chitralekha" Daily at 3-30, and 6-30 p.m.
EROS—"The Man Who Lost Himself" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Lady Hamilton" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manthan" Daily at 1, 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chitralekha" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi". Daily at 1-30, 4 and 6-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"This Thing Called Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Buck Privates". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARADISE—"Fight Command". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Asra". Daily at 1, 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Scotland Yard". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 12-30, 3-15 and 6-15 p.m.
WEST END—"Charano Ki Dasi". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.

3 per cent Defence Bonds (Previous Issues) .....Rs. 44,85,72,200
3 per cent Second Defence Loan 1949/52 from 1st February to 5th July .....Rs. 16,71,76,800

INTEREST FREE DEFENCE BONDS
Subscriptions to July 5
All India .....Rs. 2,43,34,000
Bombay City .....Rs. 64,23,4[illegible]

POST OFFICE TEN YEAR DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES
Subscriptions to July 5
All India .....Rs. 3,01,45,000
Bombay City .....Rs. 34,93,850

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

A milk vendor travelling by the 11-50 local from Bandra (B. B. and C. I. Rly.) yesterday morning was knocked down from the train just as the train was entering Mahim Station.
It is stated that the Bhaya was standing on the footboard with his head popped out, and as the train approached Mahim Station, he did not notice an iron pillar and banged his head against it, being thrown off the train. He received injuries on his face, head and knees and was removed to the hospital. The train was delayed for about 20 minutes.

CRIME ON THE INCREASE.
During the past few months, the figures registered in crime, such as house-breaking, theft, stabbing outrages are on a very steady increase.
In Bandra area alone, the figures are very surprising, and though the Police are making efforts, no improvement is noticed.
This rapid increase in crime I learn from reliable quarter is due mainly to the very strict lighting regulations enforced on account of the A.R.P.

B.B.C. BROADCASTS IN JAPANESE.
The B.B.C. now broadcasts in Japanese on G.S.G. 16.86 metres from 10-30 to 10 45, Greenwich Time.

MR. M. W. W. M. YEATTS
It is understood that the services of Mr M. W. W. M. Yeatts, C.I.E. I.C.S., Census Commissioner for India, are shortly to be placed at the disposal of the Supply Department. Mr. Yeatts will be in charge of the work connected with American Purchases.

FLOOD RELIEF BY ARYA SAMAJ
President of the Arya Samaj, Bombay writes:—
A batch of volunteers and workers of the Bombay Arya Samaj left for Bulsar and Billimoria. Two hundred bags of grain and several bales of clothes have been forwarded to the affected areas. At present centres at Bulsar, Billimora, Navsari, Gandevi, Chikli, Surat and at Anand have been opened. Instant help of distributing grain and clothes is rendered. More money, grain and clothes are urgently needed. The Bombay public is requested to send help to Arya Samaj Hall at Vithalbhai Patel Road, Kakadwadi. 'Phone No. 25375.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDAL: The S.V.S. Mandal's V.B. Korgaonkar Scholarship (Rs. 100) is to be awarded to a girl student and the M.V. Rajadhyaksha Prize (Rs. 35) to a boy student of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community, who have scored the highest total of marks in the recent Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. Another prize called the Radhabai Atmaram Bapu Dalvi Prize (Rs. 35) is to be awarded to the girl student of the community who has obtained the highest marks in English also at the said examination. Applications from the students concerned are invited (through the Heads of their respective schools) giving their seat number and the marks obtained by them in English and should be sent to the Hon. Secretaries of the S.V.S Mandali, at Chikitsaka Samuha Building, Kandewadi, Bombay 4, on or before the 15th August, 1941, when the awards will be made.

NATIVE SHARE & STOCK BROKERS' CLERKS' ASSOCIATION
The first annual general meeting of the above association was held at the Stock Exchange New Building, 3rd floor, on Saturday last, Mr. Markandrai B. Mehta presided. The Secretary read the report of the last year. The account for the year was put before the meeting and was adopted by the meeting. The President then explained the programme for the ensuing year including the benefits of 'Co-operative Thrift Society,' which was one of the main features in the activities of the association. After declaring the names for the new Managing Committee, the meeting dispersed.

The Cochin Government till now has denied admission to the Maharaja's College to girls who go in for History and Economics as these subjects are provided for in St. Teresa's College Ernakulam, the only Women's College in the State. The Government has now, however, removed all restrictions on the admission of girl students to the Maharaja's College.

Beware Of 'Yellow Fever Jack'

City's Medical Brains Confer

FEAR OF IMPORTATION FROM EGYPT AND WHAT TO DO TO PREVENT SPREAD

The great danger that faced Bombay of the possible importation of yellow fever from the infected zones in Africa was explained at a conference of city doctors held at the lecture hall of the Bai Motlibai Hospital, on Monday afternoon, by Dr. R. K. Mhatre, Executive Health Officer to the Bombay Municipality.

Maj.-Gen. R. H. Candy, Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay, presided and more than 200 private practitioners, medical officers in the public services and Military and Naval doctors attended the conference.

Among the others who addressed the conference were Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey, Director of the Haffkine Institute, Dr. Lahiri, who has been specially brought from Calcutta and Maj.-Bozman.

What To Look Out For

Dr. Mhatre said that the conference was primarily meant to hold an enquiry into the prevalence of jaundice with fever. Yellow fever was endemic in certain parts of the world.

FROM PANAMA.
Ever since the opening of the Panama Canal, yellow fever had been found to be endemic in Mexico and the tropical American coast. From there it had been imported into other countries. Infection to eastern countries could be, however, ruled out as a remote possibility; but the disease was endemic in Africa right from Senegal to the Belgian Congo.
As India had direct communication with the east coast of Africa there was some risk, though so far, due to difficulties due to topographical causes, the epidemic had not travelled from the western region to the eastern region. Yet, due to the introduction of aviation there was a grave risk of persons with incubating germs of the fever entering the east coast and infecting it. If the epidemic becomes endemic on the east coast then there is every danger of it being carried to India.

DANGER TO INDIA.
Upto now the infection had not been imported into India, but there was great possibility of infection spreading "through the Indian Ocean". There was yet another danger zone nearer home. That was the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan region. It was a five days' journey from Sudan to Karachi via Cairo by air. As the period of incubation of yellow fever was six days, there was every danger of persons travelling by air bringing the epidemic to Karachi from where it might spread like wild fire. So far there was no night travel by air, but when night travel is introduced the journey would be considerably shortened and take about three days, which would still aggravate the danger of the infection being imported into India.
Knowing that there is every risk Health authorities in the country had taken measures to keep away the apprehended danger.
There were three factors which were responsible for the spread of yellow fever: One was virus, the other was the germ-carrying mosquito known as Aedis Egyptae and the third was a susceptible population.
Two out of the three factors were already there, the mosquito and the susceptible population. Virus, the third factor had not yet been introduced into this country but if and when introduced it would not only rapidly spread in port towns, but throughout the country, wherever there is internal communication.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES
Dr. Mhatre then suggested the preventive measures that had to be adopted. One way was to prevent the breeding of the germ-carrying mosquito by constant destruction. This was already being done in Bombay, where it was not allowed to exceed more than 2 per cent.
The other preventive measure was to detect suspected cases on arrival in Bombay and segragate them, after proper diagnosis.
Jaundice was one of the symptoms of yellow fever. A real case of yellow fever may be missed as "jaundice with fever" was prevalent in many other diseases also. Therefore, a thorough diagnosis was essential.
Investigations as to the incidence of yellow fever in this country were being carried on in the Haffkine Institute at Bombay by Col. Sokhey and Dr. Lahiri.

APPEAL TO MEDICOS
Dr. Mhatre made a strong appeal to private practitioners and Doctors in hospitals to notify every case of acute jaundice with fever to the Haffkine Institute.
Col. Sokhey, speaking next said that though possibilities of importation of infection were great no immediate danger was apprehended.
A department had been specially started at the Haffkine Institute to keep a watch over all cases of 'jaundice with fever', and they insisted on information about every suspected case.

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE
Explaining the symptoms of a case of yellow fever Col. Sokhey said that the patient suffered from acute fever temperature rising upto 106 deg. F which continued for three days, after which there was a development of jaundice and vomitting of blood.
He appealed for co-operation from the members of the medical profession in the work of the Haffkine Institute. He also said that the Government of India had stocked a large number of yellow fever vaccines, which ensured protection for two years.

WHAT INVESTIGATION SHOWED
Dr. Lahiri said that for six months the Haffkine Institute made a careful study of acute cases of "jaundice with fever." But no case of yellow fever was found. He suggested, as a matter of precaution that all suspected cases of acute "jaundice with fever" should be sent to hospital.
A discussion on the subject in which Drs. Yodh, Dhudha, Major Engineer, Vad, Col. Bhatia and others took part, followed, after which Col. Sokhey elucidated the points raised by the Doctors.
Maj.-Gen. Candy then wound up the conference with his presidential remarks.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 63,26,594-8-0.
FOR THE R.A.F.: Rs. 284 the members of the staff of the Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd. (monthly); Rs. 68 through the Mamlatdar, Malvan, Ratnagiri District.
FOR ARMOURED CARRIERS FOR THE INDIAN ARMY: Rs. 68/10 through the Mamlatdar, Malvan, Ratnagiri District.
FOR THE INDIAN RED CROSS: Rs. 52-14 'Anonymous'.
Monthly donation received through Bombay House War Effort Committee, as under; Rs. 5,514 the Directors, Officers and Staff of all Tata Concerns in Bombay.
Further donations received from the members of the Western India Automobile Association, as under:—
FOR THE W.I.A.A. WAR PLANE FUND: Rs. 350 A Zoroastrian; Rs. 175 Major M. Bwye; Rs. 150 Dr. R. Rowe; Rs. 140 Mr. J Lissenburg; Rs. 100 Lieut. E. Cordeiro, I.M.D., (Retd.); Rs. 84 Mr. E. Reuben; Rs. 70 the Panchgani Motor Service; Rs. 60 Mr. F. O. Barron; Major J. F. Peart; Mr. M. G. Rawell; Rs. 50 Anonymous; Mr. Chimanlal J. Damodardas; Mr. H. James; Mr. H. C. B. Jolley.
Grand total on Monday: Rs. 63,35,283-6-0.

City Executive Health Officer

Issue Before Corporation: Talpade's Charge

The Municipal Corporation discussed at length on Monday as to who should be the next Executive Health Officer of Bombay Municipality whether he should be from Bombay Province or from outside Bombay province.

From the applications received recently by the Municipal Commissioner from candidates the Medical Relief Committee thought they were not suitable. The Medical Relief Committee, therefore, recommended to the Municipal Corporation that it was not desirable to limit the field of recruitment to the post of the Executive Health Officer to the province of Bombay in the interest of Bombay Municipality and the Municipal Commissioner be requested to reinvite applications by public advertisement, making it clear that the field of recruitment shall not be restricted to Bombay province alone.

Dr. B. H. Rajyadhakasha as Chairman of the Medical Relief Committee moved the resolution accordingly, and Dr. J. V. Vora seconded it.

Dr. C. J. Cursetji moved an amendment to record the recommendation of the Medical Relief Committee and to request the Mayor to fix a day for the Eelection of the candidate.

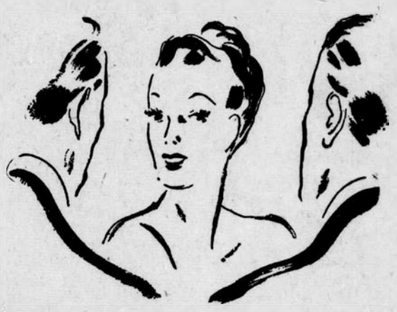
Prof. S. R. Davar regretted that the Municipal Corporation had adopted the policy of not encourging their own staff who had worked hard for years to occupy higher posts whenever they were vacant. It was no use going outside Bombay when they had a number of qualified men in their own city. He was sorry to say that now-a-days important questions were debated on communal lines, and he thought that that policy should be discouraged.

TALPADE'S CHARGE.
Mr. M. N. Talpade said he had heard—but he could not say how far it was true—that the Congress Party wished to bring one of their own protege from Gujerat. If that was so, he reminded the Congress Party that it was not fair to bring a raw man from outside and place him over experienced Assistant Health Officers. That would breed discontent in the municipal service.
At this stage further debate was adjourned till Thursday.

W. I. F. A.

Inter-Provincial Tournament & I.F.A. Shield Tournament

The undermentioned players have been selected to represent Bombay in the forthcoming Inter-Provincial Match and the I.F.A. Shield Tournament, both of which are to be played in Calcutta:—
Edden (Gymkhana), James (Welch), Higgins (Heavy Battery), Bhimrao (Y.M.C.A.), Hill (Welch), Langton (Welch), Couto (Police), Alexander (Y.M.C.A.), Thomas (Y.M.C.A.), Fox (Y.M.C.A.), Telang (B.E.S.T.), Butchi (B.E.S.T.), Karunaker (Caltex S.C.), Rashad (Muslims S.C.), Osborne (Police), Raja (B.E.S.T.).



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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1941.

EASTERN GROUP CONFERENCE

Speaking at a luncheon given in his honour by Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, at Calcutta, on Saturday, Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, representative of India on the Eastern Group Supply Council, said that the E. G. Conference was not much in the news because valuable information could not be allowed to pass into the hands of the enemy. But surely a good deal of information which cannot be of any material value to the enemy can well be given to the Indian public to enable them to judge what part India plays in the Conference. Mr. Hydari said that Indian supply effort was "massive" and that in its range and variety it was not surpassed by any country of the Eastern Group. And in support of this statement he said that "of the thousands of articles included in the terms "requirements of the forces". India was producing "three-fourths, that is, 75 per cent. and not only textiles, but also engineering stores from bridges to bolts, guns, ammunition, armour plates, medical stores, chemicals, and tyres. In addition to this, she was building ships, small no doubt, but definitely highly useful for the war effort, such as mine sweepers and submarine chasers and carrying on repairs to merchant fleet and to vessels of the line." We trust this somewhat detailed statement will not give any valuable information to the enemy. But a safer, clearer and more natural way of indicating India's contribution to the war supply would have been to say what proportion of the total value of the war supplies from the Eastern Group was contributed by India, just as the extent of the imports and exports of a country are best indicated by their total value. To withhold this essential item while mentioning comparatively less important details is only calculated to create the impression that India is contributing a great deal more to war supplies than she is actually doing.

Unhelpful Attitude

Mr. Hydari is justly mindful, not only of war time industrial effort but also of Indian industrial expansion after the war. He fondly hopes that the present intensive war effort will be very fruitful in general industrial expansion now and after the war. He expects that the Indian workman will come out of this war a higher skilled technician than he was before the war. And he points out that a large number of things that we used to import are now being turned out in India. But the trouble is that Government aid, without which industrial expansion is difficult is extremely limited even now and this may not be continued after the war Government's unhelpful attitude towards the proposed motor car factory is most deplorable. Their main objection to the scheme is that it may divert skilled personnel and machine tools away from war effort. But, as Mr. Walchand Hirachand points out in his statement on the subject, the scheme needs only a dozen skilled engineers and that, too, for an industry useful for war effort. If Government's attitude towards such an industry is so unhelpful now one can imagine what it may be about general industrial expansion after the war when the need of obtaining war supplies from India is no more. Past experience after the last war is anything but reassuring.

India's Status

Mr. Hydari has been at some pains to show that India is functioning in the Eastern Group Conference "as an equal in status with others on this inter-Imperia body and not as an inferior in achievement." The wish is again father to the thought. It stands to reason that in the inter-Imperial Conference India's position can only be similar to India's position in the Empire, namely, that of a dependency of Britain. And the so-called representative of India on the Conference is really a representative of a Government in no way representative of the people of India. It must be conceded that Mr. Hydari would go far to safeguard India's interests. But his powers are extremely limited as he is, after all, an agent of a subordinate agent of the British Government. Whenever the interests of India and of Britain have been in conflict in the past, the former have been sacrificed to the latter. And so it is now, with the additional handicap to India that she has often to yield to the claims of even the Dominions who, unlike India, are free to control their own war effort. Britain does not yet realise how India's lack of freedom cripples war effort. We can only hope Britain will know better before it is too late.

A Big Blow

We doubt if the Fuehrer feels happy over his Russian adventure at the end of three weeks' blitz against the country with which he had sworn "eternal friendship." On the credit side of the ledger he can claim a large tract of territory—only recently annexed by M. Stalin to Russia—and, perhaps, a large number of prisoners On the other side, he has been made to pay heavily for every mile of his advance. And he has failed completely to break the Red Army or the determination of the Russian people to resist to the very end. These are facts and, therefore, the one lesson that the position at the end of three weeks drives home is that—barring miracles and surprises—the Germans are advancing into Russia not to victory but to their doom. It is possible, though not necessarily probable, that they may march through a vast expanse of "scorched earth" to Leningrad, Moscow and the Caspian Sea. But it is much more likely that by then it is they who would have fallen exhausted. To this exhaustion the Fuehrer has exposed his country in two directions. Its resources are being spent up in the east and its potential is being destroyed in the west because he cannot stop the growing intensity of the R. A. F. offensive.

Nor is that all. The third Sunday of his war against Russia has greeted the Fuehrer with another and, indeed, a heavy blow. It is, of course, the Anglo-Russian Agreement. It is not a pact of alliance, but even as an agreement for co-belligerency it is of immense advantage immediately. So far Britain and Russia have been fighting Germany separately. But there is a great deal of difference between fighting a common foe separately although simultaneously and fighting the same foe together. Full and complete co-ordination of British and Russian war efforts against Germany will appreciably increase their effectiveness and will also be a source of great moral sustenance and strength to both Britain and Russia. The second article of the agreement is equally a heavy blow to the Fuehrer. He hoped with his alleged "crusade against Bolshevism" to divide the ranks. The agreement is a reply. It actually closes the ranks and challenges the Fuehrer with a united front and a united front not only in war but also at the peace conference. In this sense it may, in due course, well prove a literally historic document. Commenting on the outbreak of the Russo-German war, we expressed the hope that Russia, Britain and America would together contribute to the creation of a genuine new order for the world. We want to believe that this agreement is a promise of its fulfilment.

Frankly Speaking

The Syrian Armistice

Apparently it is not yet all over in Syria. The terms of the Armistice having been initialled have now been referred back to the Governments concerned. Normally such reference back is a mere formality. And we hope that it is so in this case also. But the Germans have begun insisting that what has been initialled at Acre is not an Armistice but just an agreement to cease hostilities, in other words a virtual acceptance of the "status quo" prevailing before the outbreak of hostilities. The Germans would, of course, very much like Syria to remain in Vichy's hands and their interpretation of the agreement is a method of putting pressure upon Vichy. But all this is doomed to failure. And if Vichy submits to the Nazis and repudiates the Acre agreement it will only be consigning General Dentz and his forces to a miserable plight. It very certainly cannot save Syria for itself or rather for the Germans. We, however, believe that in spite of Admiral Darlan, Vichy will not cynically play the Nazi game against its own men.

New Nazi Slogan

While no official statement has so far been issued from the Wilhelmstrasse regarding the occupation of Iceland by the United States Marines, the reckless abuses that are being showered upon the head of President Roosevelt by the German press reveal the reactions of the Nazis. The latest slogan of the German propaganda machine—"European front against America"—gives, however, a comic twist to the Nazi wrath. It is no longer Great Britain but the United States which is represented as the arch enemy not only of Germany but also of the whole of Europe, including the half a dozen nations which are being ground down under the Nazi heel! This is certainly not going to influence the United States Government in the least, which is now evidently prepared for whatever showdown Hitler may dare.

Rightly Snubbed

It is significant that the warning given by Dr. Moonje and, Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu to the Viceroy that "should he decide upon bestowing the honour of the post of a Defence Member upon a Muslim of however great eminence, it will be regarded by the Hindus as an act of hostility towards them" has been strongly disapproved by several papers which are staunch supporters of Hindus' rights. The "Leader", for instance, writes: "The country can make no progress towards larger freedom and the solution of the communal problem if this is the mentality of those who speak on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha. There are a number of independent and broad-minded Muslims whose appointment as Defence Member would be welcomed by nationalist Hindus. The Muslim League may retort by warning the Viceroy that if a Hindu, however eminent, is appointed Defence Member it would be regarded as an act of hostility towards Muslims. The natural consequence of it will be that neither a Hindu nor a Muslim will be appointed. The Viceroy may cite these warnings as a justification for not appointing any Indian at all to the post. No one but the third party benefits by the exhibition of such rabid communalism, whether it be on the part of the spokesmen of the Hindu Mahasabha or of the Muslim League." The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" also remarks: "So far as principles in such a matter are concerned, the appointment should go to a Nationalist Indian. There are such Indians with the requisite qualifications among all the Indian communities. It would, however, be impolitic, to say the least, to declare that a member of a particular community should be excluded simply because he belongs to that community." We need hardly add these sentiments will be shared by all right-thinking Mahasabhites particularly by eminent Hindu leaders like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, one of the founders of the Mahasabha.

Flood Relief

Press reports show that extensive areas in Bombay Province as in several others, have suffered heavy losses through floods. We assume that Government will promptly arrange for the necessary relief. In any case every possible attempt must be made to organise local private help. Congress Committees and workers may well take the initiative in the matter, as they have often done in the past. But it is desirable that as far as possible relief organisations should be on non-party lines and should co-operate with officials whenever necessary. Where Congressmen undertake relief, Satyagraha should be suspended and we feel sure this will be approved by Gandhiji.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA

By WICKHAM STEED (in a recent B. B. C. talk)

While the world is waiting for trustworthy news of the war on the borders of European Russia, and much may depend upon the outcome of what is said to be the biggest group of battles ever fought at the same time, the moment may not seem to be suitable for musing on things in general. Yet this is exactly what I have been doing, during the past two or three days.

A vision of the great plains east of Warsaw arose in my memory when I read the German and Russian accounts of the fighting. And I began to wonder whether anybody who had not seen that country, as well as the northern slopes of the Carpathians, the rivers Dniester and Pruth, with Bessarabia between them, can have any notion of the physical geography of the immense contest.

Places which are mentioned as having been taken or retaken may look important on the map whereas in Eastern Poland and White Russia at least, they are little more than glorified villages, far apart in a very empty country. To me, who am not soldier, the loss or the capture of such places mean very little indeed.

On the other hand, the clash between the forces of Nazi Germany and of Soviet Russia means a great deal, not only militarily but morally, politically and almost philosophically.

It is all very well to study geography on a map. It is quite another thing to be or to have been on the spot.

★

Just about 15 years ago, I spent a little time on the Polish plains east of Warsaw. Then it struck me with the force of a revelation, though it ought to have been an obvious reflection, that the fate of Poland and the future of Europe might depend upon the ultimate behaviour of Poland's two powerful neighbours, the Russian immensity on the east and the German or Pan-German concentration of power on the west.

In those days Red Russia was generally thought to be a far greater danger to what we call Western civilization than Germany could be. Hitler and Hitlerism were then very small clouds on the horizon.

True, Germany was secretly rearming with the help of Soviet Russia. And Hitler was denouncing the perils of Bolshevism and Marxism and Jewry up and down the country. His blatant pan-Germanism frightened nobody, except those who knew by experience how responsive might be the chords in the German mind which he was touching with infernal skill.

Gradually the outlook changed, almost beyond recognition. I think that behind the nations at present fighting, it is still changing and changing more swiftly than most people imagine.

As was to be expected when Hitler decided to attack Russia, he and Goebbels are now chanting the old anti-Bolshevik, anti-Communist anthems. And all their satellites, from Rome to Vichy France, as well as their dupes, like Colonel Lindbergh in the United States, are faithfully singing seconds to the main air.

But other people remember that rather less than two years ago, Hitler and Goebbels were chanting the praises of Soviet Russia. They have altered their tune too soon or too late.

In point of fact, Hitler, Goebbels, and their satellites are a little out of date. Russia to-day is not quite the Bolshevik Russia of 15 or of even 10 years ago. Then Russian buildings used to be plastered with Karl Marx's dictum that religion is the opiate of the people. That anti-God propaganda may still be going on.

★

But beneath the surface there have been two changes. In the schools, the history of old Russia has been taught, with a sense of the national continuity. In the provinces there has been a good deal of free discussion. My information on this point comes from anti-Bolshevik Russians.

Now it is reported that 12,000 worshippers gathered in the Moscow Cathedral to beseech the Almighty to grant Russia victory in this war for the fatherland, honour and freedom.

Stalin's broadcast shows clearly that he is appealing to all elements in the life of a nation in which the materialist philosophy preached by Karl Marx and by Communist propaganda throws scorn on religion as poison for the multitude.

It may of course be said that if and when the Russian Government wins the war, there will be nothing to prevent it from returning to what has so often been denounced as its anti-God teachings and that the apparent change in Russia is no more to be trusted than are Hitler's rhodomontades of the beautiful new order he wishes to set up in Europe

If the change in Russia was nothing more than an improvisation, designed to meet the needs of the hour, this argument might be stronger than I think it is. All my information for ten years past goes to show that the change is real, that it has been going on beneath the surface even in education for a long time, and that what has now taken place is a sort of official recognition of the fact, interpreted in various Russian ways, that nations like men do not and cannot live by bread alone.

If so, the significance of this change may be extraordinary, and it will not be confined to Russia. It will mean the dethronement of the materialist conception of history, that is to say of the idea that material and economic motives govern completely the lives of men, an idea which has distorted so much social and political thought in the recent past, especially among the younger generation.

★

As the historian of economic processes, Karl Marx was a very important fellow indeed. As a philosopher, I have always thought him narrow and one-sided.

The trouble about his materialist philosophy of history is that it leaves a good half of history unexplained and inexplicable. It certainly does not explain why so many millions of men and women in Great Britain and through-

(Continued on page 9, col. 2)

Our Readers' Views

2nd LL.B. Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have to request you to publish the following few lines to draw the attention of the members of the Faculty of Law of the Bombay University.

At the last 2nd LL.B. Examination, held under the Old Rules, 277 students have failed, which no doubt is a large number. Most of these students had appeared for the first time. It appears that the members of the Faculty of Law of the Bombay University are considering whether one or two more chances should be given to the students who have failed, to appear for the examination as per the Old Rules.

If the chance is not given as per the Old Rules, our two precious years devoted to the study of Law will be wasted. Most of the students will not appear for the examination held according to the new course, as they will not get Sanad to practise in the Courts immediately as they do under the Old Rules. They will have to spend time, money and energy for one year after passing the examination in the Chambers of an Advocate of 10 years' standing. Again after obtaining a certificate from the Advocate under whom they have read, they must appear for a further examination held by the Bar Council on payment of further fees of Rs. 50/- to get a Sanad to practice in the Courts. Thus about one and a half years are unnecessarily wasted. The large number of students who appeared for the final 2nd LL.B. Examination under the Old Rules, are employed in service and it is impossible for them to leave their service and work in the Chambers of an Advocate. We are being punished simply because we did not pass the examination at the first attempt.

We have to request the members of the Faculty of Law of the Bombay University, through your Paper, to consider our case sympathetically and grant us one or two more chances to appear for the 2nd LL.B. Examination as per the Old Rules.—Yours, etc.

P.M.D.

Sir Zafarullah Must Remain In Viceroy's Cabinet

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Government of India must be congratulated on appointing Sir Mohammad Zafarullah Khan as a Judge of the Federal Court. No better choice could be made to fill up the void created by the sad and untimely death of Sir Shah Sulaiman a man of international fame.

As an advocate Sir Mahomed Zafarullah had very few equals and there is no doubt that he would have risen to great heights if he had continued in that profession. It is true that he has been out of touch with practical aspects of the law for sometime, but it should not be forgotten that he has been a Law Member of the Government for two years and his brilliancy coupled with rare acumen would make him completely at home in the highest judicial tribunal. He will add lustre and dignity to the Federal Court. But his transfer to the Judicial line will produce a gap in the Executive which will not be only difficult, but impossible to fill. Every party, creed and community recognises his outstanding merit and ability. And to-day when the country is facing the greatest enemy of the world, his departure from the Viceroy's Council can be ill-afforded. The London "Times" remarked the other day that India should be converted into the biggest arsenal of the British Commonwealth in its fight against Nazi aggression. India holds the key position to-day and as the war draws nearer, her position becomes more important. Sir Mahomed Zafarullah as Supply Member had already initiated schemes which would place the country in the front rank in the world And he alone can deliver the goods A new man will lack the dynamic personality and the drive and energy of Sir Zafarullah.

In addition, he is the only Indian who has been in close touch with British military strategy, who has visited the front and who knows the actual requirements. I would, therefore, suggest that not only in the interests of this country, but of the Empire at large, his advice and services should be made available to the Government of India. At present there is not much work in the Federal Court and Sir Mahomed Zafarullah should be allowed to continue in the Viceroy's Council as in-charge of the Department of Supply in addition to this office as Judge of the Federal Court. The constitutionalist may feel squeamish about this proposal, but during national emergency, the finer points of constitutionalism cannot be adhered to. There are numerous precedents in history when at times of crisis, one man has held not only two offices, but at times, all. What about the position of the Lord Chancellor in the English Constitution? He is a member of the British Cabinet, which means he is in the Executive, is a member of the Legislature and at the same time presides over the deliberations of the House of Lords when it sits as a Court.

I hope and trust that the Government of India and the British Government would accept my suggestion which will go a long way to mitigate the national emergency.—Yours, etc.,

(Sir) MOHAMMAD YAKUB.
Hyderabad (Deccan).
July 7.

"Akhand Hindustan Front"

To, The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir.—I should like to say a word or two about Mr. Munshi's proposed "Akhand Hindustan front". Mr. Munshi is blamed for his confused thinking. But the fact is that there has not been much thinking at all. The question of confusion does not arise. But that is not the fault of Mr. Munshi. Up to this time he belonged to an organisation that has always acted by inspiration. He is only the product of that organisation.

Congress has never taken up the question of solving the communal problem seriously Most of the Congress leaders had proved themselves to be emotional

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

Asked whether the United States could be considered a silent partner in the Anglo-Russian agreement, M. Lozovsky, Deputy Chief of Soviet Information Bureau, said: "The United States is too big to be silent."

Asked why Italy and other vassal States are not mentioned in the Anglo-Russian agreement, M. Lozovsky said that it did not matter because these vassals, including Italy, had no importance whatever.

—Reuter.

* * * *

According to our London Correspondent, "friends of India are disappointed at Mr Amery's attitude....."

They are no friends of Mr. Amery's then; otherwise they would be proud of his unfaltering, unwavering consistency.

* * * *

General Wavell: A Soldier-Scholar.

—Anglo-India.

And what is more interesting is that he reads both the Holy Bible and—P. G. Wodehouse.

* * * *

With the signing of the Anglo-Russian co-belligerency agreement the revolution of June 22, 1941 has been duly consolidated.

Long live—yes exactly.

* * * *

Welcoming the Anglo-Russian Agreement, the London 'Times' says that "the experience of the past 20 years has made it amply clear that a stable settlement of the affairs of eastern and south-eastern Europe cannot be achieved without Russian participation..."

Shades of—the London 'Times' itself!

* * * *

"M. Stalin talked with several Britons including Lieut General MacFarlane..."—Moscow Report.

Whereat Herr Hitler shouted at several Germans including Marshal List and Herr von Ribbentrop.

* * * *

HITLER'S TWO MISTAKES.
Aleskey Tolstoy's Opinion
—Headlines.

Great Britain and Russia.

* * * *

According to an Ankara report 15 Bulgarian divisions have been mobilised.

That means that in a certain event, the Germans will have to put in 30 divisions of their own to save these fifteen from the Turks.

* * * *

Further contingents of Spanish "volunteers" have left Madrid to fight the Russians.

Hurray!

But where are the gallant legionaries of Il Duce?

(The Junior Colleague: In India, South Africa and Palestine.)

* * * *

The Moscow Radio, quotes Stockholm circles about reports of a violent quarrel between the Fuehrer and the Fuehrer-to-be Reichsmarshal Goering.

We cannot believe these reports. Why, for instance, has the Reichsmarshal not yet flown over to Britain?

* * * *

TALLYING IT

The museum attendant approached the millionaire.

"Smoking is forbidden here, sir. You are liable to a fine of ten shillings."

"Well, here's a pound note," replied the culprit.

"I have no change, sir," said the attendant.

The millionaire turned to his secretary and handed him a cigar.

"Here, John, you smoke as well."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Many a man who isn't a coward is afraid of consequences.

* * * *

Silliness is called sentiment by those who are still in love

* * * *

Never judge a man's greatness by the opinion his neighbour has of him.

* * * *

Some men think they know enough if they know where they can borrow money.

* * * *

According to the eternal fitness of things the father of twins should be doubly happy—but sometimes he isn't.

* * * *

He who attends strictly to his own business has no time to waste on visionary schemes for saving his country.

Churchill's Call To Face 'Fury Of Huns'

(Continued from page 1)

health, the maintenance of all essential services, the handling of millions of people who came in and out of London every day, shelter for millions of men and women and the removal of the dead and wounded from shattered buildings. care of the wounded when hospitals were being ruthlessly bombed and provision for the homeless, sometimes amounting to many thousands in single days and accumulating to many more after three or four days of successive attacks—all these things with the welfare and education of great numbers of children amid these scenes, presented tasks which viewed in cold blood beforehand might well have seemed overwhelming.

Mr. Churchill admitted that when the storm broke in September, he was for several weeks anxious about what the result would be and confessed that at the sight one cold, rainy, dark evening of long queues of people, among them hundreds of young girls in silk stockings and high heeled shoes waiting for buses and overtaken by the doleful wail of the siren, his "heart bled for London and Londoners."

All that went on for over four months with hardly any intermission, and he used to hold meetings of his ministerial colleagues "every week in Downing Street, in order to check up and see how we stood. The Prime Minister continued: "Sometimes gas had failed over large areas, the only means of cooking for great numbers of people; sometimes electricity. There were grievous complaints about shelters and about conditions in them. Water was cut off, railways were cut or broken, large districts were destroyed by fire and twenty-thousand people were killed.

But there was one thing about which there never was any doubt —the courage, the unconquerable grit and stamina of Londoners showed itself from the very outset (cheers). Upon that rock, they all stood unconquerable.

All public services were carried on. All the intricate arrangements of far-reaching details involving the daily lives of so many millions were carried out, improvised, elaborated and perfected in the very teeth of a cruel and devastating storm."

Mr. Churchill expressed gratitude in the name of the Government to all civil authorities in London, first under Sir John Anderson and then under Mr. Herbert Morrison.

SURPRISE ATTACK IN WINTER?

The staunchness and vigour of London were fully matched by the splendid behaviour of ports and cities, when they in turn, received the full violence of the enemy's assault.

The Prime Minister continued: "We have to ask ourselves this question: Will bombing attacks be renewed? We have proceeded on the assumption that they will. Some months ago, I requested the Home Secretary, the Minister for Home Security and his personal colleagues, the Minister of Health and others to make every preparation for the autumn and winter, as if we should have to go through the same ordeal as last year, only worse.

I am sure everything is being done to increase these precautions. Shelters are being strengthened, improved, lightened and warmed and all arrangements for fire control and fire-watching are being improved.

Many new arrangements have been made and if the lull is to end, if the storm is to renew itself, London will be ready, London will not flinch, London can take it again. We ask no favour of the enemy, we seek from them no compunction.

If to-night the people of London were asked to cast their vote as to whether a convention should be entered into to stop the bombing of all cities the overwhelming majority would cry "no, we will mete out to the Germans the measure and more than the measure they meted out to us" (cheers).

The people of London with one voice would say to Hitler "You have committed every crime under the sun; wherever you have been the least resisted, there, you have been most brutal. It is you who began indiscriminate bombing. We remember Warsaw in the very first few days of the war. We have been newly reminded of your habits by the hideous massacre of Belgrade.

We know too well the bestial assault you are making upon the Russian people to whom our heart goes out in sympathy (cheers). We will have no truce or parley with you or the grisly gang who work your wicked will. You do your worst and we will do our worst."

The Prime Minister continued: "Perhaps it may be our turn now. We are in a terrible epoch of the human story, but we believe there is a broad and sure justice running its theme. It is time the Germans should be made to suffer in their own homeland and cities something of the torment, they twice in our lifetime let loose upon their neighbours and upon the world. We have now intensified for the month past our systematic scientific bombing on a large scale of German cities, seaports, industries, and other military objectives. We believe it will be in our power to keep the process going on in a steadily rising tide month after month, year after year, until the Nazi regime is either extirpated by us or better still, torn to pieces by the German people themselves (cheers). Every month as great bombers are finished in our factories or sweep thither across the Atlantic Ocean, we shall continue a remorseless discharge of high explosives on the Germans.

THREAT TO ITALY

Every month we will see as the tonnage increases, and as the nights lengthen and the range of our bombers also grows, that unhappy abject subject province of Germany which used to be called Italy will have its fair share too.

BE READY FOR REPRISALS.

In the last few weeks alone, we have thrown upon Germany about half the tonnage of bombs thrown by the Germans upon our cities during the whole course of the war. But this is only the beginning (hear, hear). And we hope by next July to multiply our deliveries manyfold It is for this reason that I must ask you to be prepared for vehement counter-action by the enemy. Our methods of dealing with German night raiders have greatly improved. They no longer relish the trips to our shores It is not true to say that they did not come this last moon because they were all engaged on Russia. They have a bombing force in the West quite capable of making very heavy attacks. I do not know why they did not come but as I mentioned at Hyde Park, it is certainly not because they have begun to love us more. It may be because they are saving up, but even if that be so, the very fact they have to save up should give us confidence by revealing the truth of our steady advance from an almost unarmed position to a position at least of equality and soon of superiority in the air. But all engaged in our civil defence forces whether in London or throughout the country must prepare themselves for further heavy assaults.

Your organisation, your vigilance, your devotion to duty, your zeal for the cause must be raised to the highest intensity. We do not expect to hit without being hit back, and we intend with every week that passes to hit harder. Prepare yourselves then, prepare yourselves my friends and comrades, in the battle of London for a renewal of your exertions. We shall not turn from our purpose, however hard the road, however grievous the task, because we know that out of this time of trial and tribulation will be born the new freedom and glory of all mankind.—Reuter

Turkey Was Informed Of Progress Of Anglo-Soviet Negotiations

ANKARA, July 14.

Turkey as an Ally of Britain was informed by Britain of the progress of the negotiations for signature of the Anglo-Soviet pact, stated Mr. Farmsworth Fowler, Columbia's radio commentator from Ankara early this morning.—Reuter.

Moscow On Eve Of Second Nazi Offensive

MOSCOW, July 14.

The Anglo-Russian agreement virtually amounting to a military alliance was concluded after only a few days conversations between Sir Stafford Cripps and M. Stalin writes Reuter's Special Correspondent.

On Sunday, before the Nazi's probable second major offensive, patriotic sentiment and confidence in the ultimate failure of the German attack on Russia are stronger than ever.

New recruits march through Moscow in increasing numbers singing songs.

Last night I saw a propagandist comedy "in the Ukraines Steeppes", in which an old peasant says "If war comes, we will fight with such fierceness as the world has never seen."

The theatre was packed including military members and the audience burst into a cheering.

In "Izvestia", to-day, the well-known writer, Erneburg, writes a moving commemorative article on the July 14 celebrations in France adding a free Europe will yet dance on the ruins of Hitlerism. —Reuter.

Three Editors In Court

Summoned In Connection With Publication Of Articles

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Mr. Hemendra Prosad Ghosh, editor of the "Basumati". Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarker, editor of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika", Mr. Prabhat Chandra Ganguli, editor of the "Bharat" and the printers of those three dailies appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day in response to a summons issued in connection with the publication in the papers of articles on different dates in April on the Dacca riots.

The accused were released on personal bond of Rs. 200 each and the case adjourned till July 22.—United Press.

BAN ON WEAPONS IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, July 14.

Mr. G. G. Drewe, the District Magistrate, has extended by one month more from 18th July 1941, the ban on the carrying of weapons in the city of Ahmedabad.—A.P.

Birdwood's Broadcast

NEW DELHI, July 14.

Field Marshal Lord Birdwood of Anzac, Former Commander-in-Chief in India, will broadcast from the B.B.C. a talk to the wives and mothers of Indian soldiers serving Overseas on Thursday, July 17 in Hindustani at 7-45 p.m. and in English at 8 p.m. Indian Standard time.

The talk will be relayed both in Hindustani and in English by the Delhi Station of the All-India Radio on 60.48 metres.—A.P.

ITALIAN TANKER SUNK

LONDON, July 14.

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean has reported further successes by submarines operating under his command" states an Admiralty communique.

The communique continues that the Italian tanker "strombo" of 5,232 tons which, as already reported had put into Istanbul seriously damaged by a torpedo from one of our submarines, has now been sunk, while on her way to Italy to undergo repairs. A heavy laden supplyship of about 5,500 tons which was sailing in a convoy escorted by an armed merchant cruiser and a destroyer has also been sunk. A large sailing vessel transporting enemy troops and military stores has been sunk in the Aegean. Another submarine finding no enemy shipping on the high seas attacked by gunfire the enemy anchorage of "Has Tayones" near Benghazi. In this attack, a supply ship of about 1,500 tons and an armed trawler were certainly damaged and probably sunk.—Reuter.

PETAIN VISITS VICHY MONUMENT

LONDON, July 14.

Marshal Petain, Admiral Darlan and other members of the Vichy Government marked the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille to-day (Monday) by a ceremonial visit to the Vichy monument to fallen soldiers.

Recording this, the Lyons Radio announced that Marshal Petain, Admiral Darlan and General Huntziger placed wreaths of corn flowers at the base of the monument. The ceremony was witnessed by a large crowd including legionaries. The announcer stated that similar ceremonies were being held to-day all over France together with special church services.—Reuter.

Dearness Allowance In Indore Mills

INDORE, July 13.

A dearness allowance of 12½ per cent to the clerks employed before 1941 and getting upto Rs. 60 per month has been agreed to by the management of the Malwa United Mills, through the intervention of the Labour Officer. In the case of clerks getting from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 per month the allowance ranges from 7 to 10½ per cent. according to service. Dearness allowance has also been granted to the clerks of other local textile mills by their managements.—United Press.

NAZIS AGAIN PLAN TO ENCIRCLE RED ARMY

ZURICH, July 14.

Russian armies have succeeded in escaping encirclement in the first phase of the war in the east, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "New Zurich Zeitung".

The German High Command, he says, is trying the same manoeuvre again. The Russians when retreating delivered strong attacks on the German army.

German report admits that the crossing of rivers of occupation of any locality could only be effected by strong artillery and heavy air fighting in which the Russian air force played a powerful part. —Reuter.

Air Raids

BOMBS DROPPED ON SUEZ CANAL AREA

Enemy Raider Machine-guns Moving Train

LONDON, July 14.

Air raid alerts were again sounded in Alexandria and some parts of the Delta area on Sunday night. The Ministry of Interior announced this on Monday. A few bombs were dropped on the Suez Canal area during the night, causing slight damage. One person was killed.

More Axis ships carrying supplies to North Africa have been destroyed by R. A. F. bombers including one ship of 7,000 tons.

Enemy Activity Over England

Three passengers all airmen, were injured when an enemy raider swooped low and machine-gunned a train in the Home Counties. The train resumed its journey. after the injured were attended to.

SOME HOUSES DEMOLISHED

An official 'communique' states "enemy activity over this country during night continued to be on small scale. Bombs were dropped at a few places in coastal districts and one place in Midlands. Small number of casualties have been reported. Nowhere was extensive damage done, but at one point in East Anglia some houses were demolished. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed during night.

Direct Hits On Nazi Ships

It is learned that docks and shipping at Cherbourg and Le-Havre were attacked by Blenheims escorted by fighters early to-day (Monday). At Cherbourg a ship of about six thousand tons was hit and set on fire. Direct hits were also seen on Railway station south of the docks, on locomotive sheds and on a factory. At Le-Havre, a ship of about six thousand tons was hit, and later seen to be half submerged. Later in the morning another escorted formation of Blenheims attacked railyards at Hazebrouck, many sticks of bombs falling on the targets. Seven enemy fighters were destroyed. Two British bombers and four fighters are missing.—Reuter.

Military Objectives Bombed

BERLIN, July 14.

Air attacks on Railway lines in the neighbourhood of Leningrad and Smolensk as well as military objectives at Kiev yesterday are announced in a statement issued by the Official German News Agency to-day (Monday).

The Agency claims that the attacks were successful, and traffic on the Railway lines is being dislocated and sheds, warehouses and water works at Kiev were set on fire. Substantial damage is also claimed as a result of raids on Soviet troop concentrations in Vitebsk and Jitomir areas.—Reuter.

GIBRALTAR GUNS GO INTO ACTION

LONDON, July 14.

Gibaltar's anti-aircraft defences went into action when they drove out two Italian planes which attempted a hit and run raid early this morning. The raiders were forced back before they dropped any bombs.—Reuter.

INDO-BURMA AGREEMENT

Text To Be Published On Thursday: Emigration Committee Sittings

SIMLA, July 14.

The Standing Emigration Committee held three hours' discussions to-day on an Indo-Burma agreement regarding Indian emigration into Burma and adjourned till to-morrow.

It appears the discussions on the Burma agreement were not concluded to-day. Hence Ceylon proposals could not be considered

Among those present were, besides Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, Education Member and the officers of his department, Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru, Mr. V. V. Kaliker Sir David Evadoss and Syed Mahomed Padshah, members of the Council of State and Mr. M. S. Aney, Sir Raza Ali, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mian Ghiasuddin and Khan Bahadur Fazalihaq Piracha, members of the Central Assembly.

It is understood that the text of the Indo-Burma agreement which was expected to be published on Wednesday morning will now be published a day later.—United Press.

Baria Official Dead

BARIA, July 14.

Lt.-Col. Maharaj Naharsinghi C.I.E., brother of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Baria expired here this evening after a protracted illness. In him, Baria State and the ruler have lost a trusted experienced and able counsellor and great servant of the State.

To Fight Pakistan

Aney's Plans For New Non-Communal Organisation

SIMLA, July 14.

Proposals for the transformation of the All-India Hindu League under the presidency of Mr. M. S. Aney into a non-communal organisation are believed to have been fully worked out and will be placed for approval before a meeting of the League to be held either at Poona or Delhi shortly. What the new body will be called has not yet been decided but "the Hindustan National League" is being considered as a name adequately suggestive of its character and principles.

Membership is proposed to be open to all who believe in India's unity as against the Pakistan idea and who oppose the communal award in its present form. It will function through parties in the legislatures.

The Congress Nationalist Party in the Central Assembly under the leadership of Mr. Aney is expected to convert itself into a body representative of the new organisation, which it is anticipated will offer a platform acceptable to a number of unattached members of the assembly, so that the new party will be stronger in numbers than the present Congress Nationalist Party.—A. P.

ELIGIBLE FOR I.M.S. COMMISSIONS Andhra And Patna Medical Graduates

SIMLA, July 15.

A press note says medical graduates of the Andhra and Patna universities who have up to the present been unable to obtain emergency commissions in the I. M. S. on the ground that their medical degrees were not registrable are now eligible for such commissions.

This follows the acceptance by the Government of India of a recommendation made by the Medical Council of India at its last meeting that medical degrees of the Andhra and Patna Universities be recognised with retrospective effect from the dates on which these universities were permitted to confer the degrees of M. B. B. S. under the Indian Medical Degrees Act (1916).—A. P.

BURMA READY TO MEET EMERGENCY

RANGOON, July 12.

"Burma is ready, Burma is prepared" declared His Excellency Sir Dorman-Smith in a broadcast last night on the four-day defence exercise, just concluded, the Governor said "Since I have been here, I made extensive visits to our various forces. I have come back very heartened".—A. P.

German Consuls-General Stranded In U. S. A.

Miss Japanese Boat To Avoid Capture

LONDON, July 13.

The German Consul-General at San Francisco, Fritz Wiedemann and the German Consul-General at New York Johannes Borchers missed their boat to Japan to-day rather than risk being seized at sea by the British.

They stood by telephones until almost last minute before the Japanese liner "Yawata Maru" sailed; but orders they awaited did not come.

"It all depends upon our safe passage. As to when we leave," said a Consulate Official, 'We understand the state department is negotiating with the British on the matter."

Mr. Sumner Welles announced on Saturday that Britain had guaranteed safe conduct to Axis Consular Officials travelling from New York to Lisbon in the steamer, "Westpoint," but not to those going home 'via' Japan.

The Consuls telephoned to Tokio in order to have the ship turned back to pick them up but received no satisfaction.

They have no idea what their next move will be but they mentioned to reporters that the "Tatata Maru" is sailing on July 31st.

Captain of the "Yawata Maru" has signalled that he was unable to return.—Reuter.

They Will Sail By 'Tatata Maru'

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.

It is announced that the Germans will sail on July 31, when another Japanese liner "Tatata Maru" sails. They have been informed that the "Yawata Maru" will not wait for them.—Reuter.

GERMAN CONSULS ALLOWED PASSAGE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.

The British Government tonight pledged safe conduct to Wiedemann and Borchers across the Pacific.

The Consuls immediately radioed to the "Yawata Maru" asking the captain to stop in order to allow a launch to overtake the ship or return to San Francisco. No reply has hitherto been received from the captain.—Reuter.

"Resignation From Congress Was Better Than Expulsion!"

Dr. Satyapal Blames Inertia And Says He Has No Faith In Present Movement

LAHORE, July 14.

"I am extremely disappointed with the inactivity and inertia that dominates the Congress policy at the present moment. There are two things which vitally affect our interests, namely internal security and resisting the foreign invasion. Even the most superficial reader of events can't shut his eyes to both these dangers being real and immediate," observes Dr. Satyapal, former President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement to the Press explaining why he has resigned from the Congress and has offered his services to the British Government in the prosecution of the war.

WHAT HAS CONGRESS DONE?

"There may be some" he continues "who pay no heed to these things but every right minded Indian has to keep both these things before him. What steps Congress has taken to secure internal peace? Communal differences are on the increase. Maulana Mazhar Ali's speech at the Ahrar Conference, is an instance in point. The riotous element marches onward and life and property, persons and possessions are in grave danger. What has the Congress done in this connection? Pious wishes and sermons, will not meet the exigencies of the situation. The Congress should do something very solid and substantial in this connection. The question of foreign invasion is of still greater importance. What is the lead given by the Congress in this connection? What attitude is the country to adopt when such an emergency arises? Will we welcome the invader or will we watch the developments, as if we are not at all concerned with the fate of our country?

WHY HELP BRITAIN

There is a third alternative that we will support the British Government to repel the invaders. The Congress does not wish the defeat of the British, because if it does so wish, why does it not embarrass the Government? Why does it not make it difficult for it to continue in India? If we have to co-operate with the Government at that stage, what harm can accrue if we help the Government now to keep the enemy at a distance from our country? I, therefore, have done nothing wrong in offering my services as a token of our helping the British to win the war, so that we may be saved from the evil fate of a foreign invasion."

NO ALTERNATIVE

As regards his decision to resign from the membership of the Congress, Dr. Satyapal says: 'I have resigned the membership because I have no other alternative. Mahatmaji's formula is "Get inside or get out." If one cannot find himself in full agreement with the views of Mahatmaji, he cannot be allowed to remain in the fold of the Congress.

The treatment meted out to Shriyut Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. M. N. Roy is a conclusive evidence on this point. Personally, I do believe that such a procedure is a tyranny of majority and retards the healthy growth of a democratic institution. But it is not the time to argue or advance reasons. It is an era of edicts, bulls orders, instructions and directions Mahatmaji has ordered that whosoever differs from the policy and programme enunciated and promulgated by him must not be permitted to remain within the Congress. I have voluntarily done what I would have been made to do compulsorily. I, therefore, am not to blame for resigning the membership of the Congress. If I would not resign I would be expelled. Resignation is certainly better than expulsion. My loyalty to the Congress admits of not the slightest change. I am steadfast and devoted in my relations with the Congress.

REPLY TO CRITICS

Replying to the criticism of his offer to co-operate with the Government, Dr. Satyapal says: "My offer does not at all concern the day-to-day administration of the Government of India. As far as the issue of Swaraj is concerned, I am second to none in my desire of immediate Swaraj being established in India. But during war to help the sick and wounded is not that sort of co-operation, which can be found fault with. But is the Congress and are Congressmen really non-co-operating with the Government? Is it non-co-operation to present petitions before the High Court directly or indirectly?

IS IT NON-CO-OPERATION?

Is it non-co-operation to scramble for classification? Is it non-co-operation to pester authorities with requests for release on paroles? Is it non-co-operation to ask the Government to allow facilities to carry on business, while confined in jails? Is it non-co-operation to secure heavy contracts for near relatives? Is it non-co-operation to seek posts and employments for one's relatives? Is it non-co-operation to request Sir Sikander to help the Unity Committee with his co-operation and money and to receive his blessings? Where is the non-co-operation? It may be the leaders of Satyagraha movement in our province are more co-operating with the Ministry than even the oft-maligned helpers of the Government."

Referring to the Satyagraha movement, Dr. Satyapal says he would appreciate mass movement to force the issue of "Swaraj" and he would be the first to join it, but he had no faith in the present movement. It had produced almost no effect either on Indians or on the Government. In his opinion Satyagraha movement in Punjab had miserably failed and instead of adding glory to Congress had humiliated it in the eyes of the Government and public.

MEETING AT ACRE AGAIN

To Consider Signature Of Syrian Armistice Terms

CAIRO, July 14.

"The Syrian armistice terms initialled at Acre on July 12 are now being considered," says a communique issued from the British Headquarters here to-day (Monday).

The communique continues "A further meeting is taking place at Acre to-day to consider the question of signature, meanwhile, hostilities remain suspended.—Reuter.

GEN. DENTZ FULLY EMPOWERED TO SIGN ARMISTICE TERMS

VICHY July 14.

A clear statement that General Dentz has full powers to sign whatever armistice terms he thinks fit at any time he chooses was issued by the Vichy News Agency.

The fact that he "preferred' to seek advice from Vichy on "certain technical points" adds the Agency, "makes no difference to the situation."

The statement explains that when the Government "refused to consider the terms presented by London, it gave General Dentz full powers to make whatever decisions he judged necessary from the military point of view."—Reuter.

LIEUTENANT SHOT DEAD

Sequel To Firing By Military Guard At Tadagale

RANGOON, July 14.

The following official communique has been issued by the headquarters of the Army in Burma:—

The G.O.C., regrets to announce that at 9-15 on the morning of July 9, Second Lieutenant E. D. Unwin, A.B.R.O. one Durwan and one clerk were fatally injured and another man wounded by shots fired by two or three members of the military guard at Tadagale. All members of the guard have been arrested and handed over to the police, who are continuing investigations."

It is understood that some minor disturbances, affecting the guard had taken place during the night and Second Lieutenant Unwin was investigating this at the time the shots were fired.—A.P.

Gen. Girgis & 50 Italians In Turkey

ANKARA, July 14.

General Di Girgis head of the Italian Armistice Commission in Syria and 50 Italians have arrived in Turkey.

Sheik Arslan, Head of a small pro-Nazi party of Druses, has also arrived in Turkey with his family —Reuter.

MELBOURNE, July 14.

The production of Radio location equipment in Australia will begin immediately Mr. McEwen Australian Minister for Air and Civil Aviation, announced to-day. The equipment will be for local use and thousands of persons will be employed.—Reuter.

SPREAD OF BUDDHISM FROM INDIA

New Archaeological Discoveries In Swat And Oxus Region

"The archaeology of Central Asia makes an indistinct picture, rather like one of those Central Asian frescoes in which great patches of paint and plaster have peeled off the wall, leaving here the hand or the face of Buddha, and there part of a garment or a corner of the background. It is by arranging these scraps of evidence into some sort of coherent pattern that it may be possible to write the history of Central Asia and to trace the spread of Buddhism and hellenistic art from India and Iran, across the Pamirs and the Tarim Basin, to China.

"Our object in organising this expedition was a modest one. We wanted to call attention to these problems, and, by adding some thing to this scattered raw material, to revive the study of a subject to which British enterprise has not contributed much since the Great War outside the administered frontier of India."

This is the statement made in a Monograph (issued by the Archaeological Survey of India) compiled by Prof. Evert Barger of Bristol University and Mr. Philip Wright, Assistant Keeper of the South Kensington Museum, who along with Mr. T. D. Weatherhead (who was the surveyer and photographer) explored the Swat Valley and the Oxus territories of Afghanistan in the summer of 1938. Professor Barger was the leader of the expedition.

Though separated by several hundred miles of mountainous territory, both territories present historical remains of roughly the same period and different aspects of the same problems. Indeed, the lands between the Oxus and the Indus form one vast canvas which must be studied as a whole and which was the meeting ground of three great civilizations, viz., those of India, China and the Graeco-Roman civilisation of Western Asia, during the centuries between Alexander's Eastern expedition and the Islamic invasion. The Barger expedition has broken new ground in exploring the country north of the Hindu Kush where they have explored a large number of sites in Wakhan. The discovery of hellenistic stone columns of Corinthian style at Kunduz near the Oxus is of considerable interest, as such remains have never been found north of the Hindu Kush.

In the Swat region, the British expedition excavated several sites in the Barikot District, the more important being the stupa at Kanjar Kote and the Buddhist remains at Gumbat. Amluk and Abarchinar, all on the left bank of the Swat.

Professor Barger writes: "The first tidings of Amluk, a site which had not been made known to Sir Aurel Stein, were brought by shepherds who took their buffaloes to that remote mountain top for summer pasture. These men had never seen a white man before. Until rumour reached them of our camp at Barikot and our quest for "buts" (idols), their only contact with European civilization had been the occasional passage of an aeroplane over their eyrie.

EXPLORERS LIVE IN CAVE

"To excavate Amluk, after it had been reconnoitred and arrangements had been made to employ some of the shepherds as workmen, two of the party were detached to stay there in a cave. There they lived on buffaloes' milk, eggs and such supplies of flour as could be sent up to them. This arrangement was not, however, found satisfactory to the Wali (Ruler of Swat), who was responsible for our safety, as Amluk was situated within a mile of the frontier between Swat and a disturbed area of British tribal territory.

"When work at Amluk was resumed later by Wright and Weatherhead, they moved the camp from Barikot to a site about a thousand feet below the summit of the mountain. It was a difficult matter to have the heavy sculptures brought down the mountain from Amluk, but this was managed in the end by relays of porters, one of whom brought the large Amluk Buddha down on his back without assistance.

"Our work at Barikot had two distinct, though closely related objects. The first was a survey, as comprehensive as possible, of all ancient remains both in the three side valleys and on the right bank of the Swat river. The map which was made attempts to show not only the existing remains of stupas, monasteries and fortresses, but also those of some of their dependent villages and terraced cultivations, dead for fifteen hundred years. It was our hope that in this way it might be possible to determine the area of settlement, and the relation between domestic remains and areas of cultivation to see, in fact what this small area looked like in Buddhist times.

MYSTERY SHROUDED IN MISTS OF TIME

"Our second object was to excavate a number of sites, not so much with a view to collecting sculpture and museum pieces, as to estimate the relation of different pieces of sculpture to one another, to examine the archaeological content in which they are found, to establish the main types of sculpture in Swat and to determine, if possible, the relation between specific pieces of sculpture and domestic objects—coins, seals, ironwork or terracottas, which, because of their appearance elsewhere in a dateable context, might help to provide the beginnings of an archaeological chronology of Gandharan Art.

"Two or three more general problems must always be at the back of the mind of the archaeologist who turns to these frontier regions; why it was that such a virile, hybrid, local art sprang up in a comparatively small area in these rocky foothills, and spread, undergoing some modification on the way, to Afghanistan and Chinese Turkistan; how such a large population—Hiuen Tsiang speaks of 1,400 monasteries and 18,000 monks—was supported in these bare, now almost waterless valleys; how and when the monasteries came to be abandoned and destroyed."

All the finds exemplify the prevalence of the so-called Gandhara school of sculpture in the region of the Swat. The Memoir is illustrated by eleven plates and two maps.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

There is an authentic story sent to me by a most reliable source, who for obvious reasons prefers to remain anonymous. A Dewan of one of the Indian States was asked if there were any "Fifth Column" activities in the State. The Dewan Saheb not familiar with the nature of this query referred the matter to his Military Department, who reported that there was to the the best of their knowledge no such activity in the State. "Then take the money and start some", said the enraged Dewan, "We must not let any one think that we are behind in our war effort."

(Good work, Gestapo Agent P. Q. 12 thanks for the other particulars).

* * * *

I mentioned in Saturday's Half-column that Reuter's Military Correspondent is reported to have said: "We have heard brave words from British politicians—the time is rapidly approaching for brave deeds." I was told by a keen follower of the day's news and the newspapers, I was crazy because Reuter's correspondent would'nt say such things. It sounds crazy to me too, but Reuter's Military Commentator is reported to have said these words, according to a London message of July 7th. That's why I said I was amazed, myself.

* * * *

In the newsreels this week you see pictures of the return of the King of the Abyssinians to his throne and, says the enthusiastic commentator, of the return of liberty to the people, after five years of Italian tyranny. Abyssinia lives again!—says the voice on the screen and the Englishmen in dinner jackets in the audience cheer. Yes and if the English had effectively enforced the sanctions five years ago, may be the tyranny might have been spared to Abyssinia. Don't applaud, my friends in dinner jackets. Remember the betrayal of Abyssina five years ago.

Eve Still More In Need

Sex Ratio In Calcutta's Latest Census

CALCUTTA, July 14.

It is understood that there has been increase of about 86 per cent. in the Hindu population of Calcutta, the present number being over 15,00,000 against over 8,00,000 in the previous census.

The Muslim population has also increased by about 60 per cent, the number rising to nearly 5,00,000 from about 3,00,000 previously.

SEX RATIO.

Both communities have shown a fall in sex ratio. The number of Hindu females has fallen to 490 per 1,000 males from 502 in the previous census and that of Muslim females to 330 per 1,000 males from 354 previously.

Other communities of Calcutta have also shown a large increase.

For the province as a whole it is indicated from the figures received so far that the communal ratio would not be much altered in the present census.—United Press.

Alleged Instigation To Picket

MADRAS, July 14.

Mr. M. Kuppuswami, Secretary of the Madras Bus Drivers' Association, was arrested and produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day on a charge of alleged instigation of the city bus strikers to picket and cause wrongful restraint, the police filed a chargesheet against him, and the hearing was adjourned to to-morrow.—A. P.

"CRISIS IN BOMBAY PORT TRUST"

From further enquiries made by us in connection with the crisis in the Bombay Port Trust over the Finance Committee's resolution regarding the action taken by the Land Manager and the Chief Engineer in altering the Port Trust's 10" Oil Pipe Line without the knowledge and prior sanction of the Board, we understand that Mr. F. H. Taylor, the Land Manager, has applied for leave prior to retirement, and not resigned his post, as reported in our issue of Saturday last.

"Akhand Hindustan Front"

(Continued from Page 6)

but not rational. We want cold calculating intellectuals who can cut clean.

I, for myself, have never liked Pakistan. It is better to have a united India. But there is nothing inherently wrong in Pakistan. If the majority of Muslims want it they must certainly be given the right to rule a territory of their own. For it, a referendum may be taken. If the majority of Muslims want Pakistan, the Hindus cannot stop them. If the Pakistanites are in a minority the question of Pakistan will vanish at once. I think it is reasonable to put it that way. It is very simple and logical.

What is necessary is a pact between the Congress, the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Muslim League. There is nothing wrong or impossible in it.

May I request Mr. Munshi to think along this line? The country is tired of hearing the names of parties and fronts and blocs. What Mr. Munshi should do is to use his influence to secure the formation of such a pact.

Yours, etc.

K. BALA KRISHNAN NAMBIAR.

Cawnpore Under Sec. 144

5,000 Textile Workers On Strike

CAWNPORE, July 14.

About 5,000 workers out of a labour force of 50,000 of the Cawnpore Textile Mills have struck work, following the decision of the workers to declare a general strike to-day.

The district authorities are taking precautions to avoid any breach of public peace. Magistrates are posted in the mill areas.

The District Magistrate has promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting the carrying of weapons, assembly of more than five persons, taking out processions, shouting slogans and making any prejudicial announcements by loudspeakers. The order will remain in force for two months.

NO CHANGE DURING DAY.

There has been no change in the strike situation during the day. It is understood that only 25 per cent. of the workers of the New Victoria Mills returned to work in the afternoon after recess. About 9,000 workers are stated to be on strike.

Two Mazdoor Sabha Workers who were making certain announcement by loudspeakers, were arrested for defying orders under Sec. 144.—A. P.

PRISONER MADE TO RIDE OUTSIDE BUS?

What Happened To Satyagrahi In Karnatak

DHARWAR, (By Mail).

From the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee:—

BELGAUM DISTRICT:—Shris Kotreppagouda Patil, Mallappa Kagadal, were sentenced on July 7 to 4 months' R. I. each for offering Satyagraha.

Shri Parakali of Garag was released from the Belgaum Central Prison on July 10 after completing his term of imprisonment.

DHARWAR DISTRICT: — Shri Hanamantappa Chelavadi, member, Bellary District Board, was sentenced on July 8 to 2 months' R. I. for offering Satyagraha at Ingalahalli, Hubli Taluk.

Syed Saheb Banadar, President, Hubli Taluk Congress Committee, was released from Belgaum Central Prison on July 7 after completing his term of imprisonment.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT:—Shri Basappa Mangalavedi was sentenced on July 8 to 4 months' S. I. for offering Satyagraha.

HOW PRISONER WAS TREATED

Shri Kodandapani of Bangalore who was arrested at Kabbenur, Dharwar Taluk, on July 3 for offering Satyagraha was compelled by the chief escort to keep himself clinging to the bus outside, when he was brought to Dharwar the following morning. There were in all forty-three passengers in the bus.

The chief escort, in spite of the over-loading, demanded 6 seats and seated himself in the front berth without caring in the least for the comfort and safety of his prisoner. Another police escort had to perch himself on top of the bus!

SATYAGRAHI RETORTS

When Shris Kodandapani and Neelakanthan of Bangalore were produced before the Dharwar Taluk Mamlatdar on July 4, to take their trial for offering Satyagraha, the Magistrate began heckling them with questions. He asked the Satyagrahis whom they worshiped, and when they told him that they worshipped Shree Rama and Shree Krishna, the Magistrate said: "Why don't you throw away your Gods? Did not Rama kill in Ramayana? Did not Krishna kill in Mahabharatha? Was that not 'himsa'? In reply Shri Kodandapani said: "In Bhagavat Gita Shree Krishna asks Arjuna to do his duty. We, as Satyagrahis, have done our duty, you do yours!"

Stabbing Cases At Amritsar

AMRITSAR, July 14.

Apropos of the communal tension here it is now revealed that there were eight stabbing cases last evening outside the Hall Gate.

Perfect peace prevails everywhere now and special precautions taken by the authorities continue. The curfew has been extended from 7.30 in the evening to 5.30 in the morning.

The Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police and other Magistrates are going round the City in cars. Police along with civic guards are patrolling the City.

Twenty-eight persons taken into custody last night for defiance of the curfew were let off to-day with warning.

A case under section 188 I.P.C., has been registered against three persons for being in possession of knives.—United Press.

Curfew Enforced In Amritsar

AMRITSAR, July 14.

In view of the communal tension in the town Magistrates and Police have been posted at all gates and are searching every one who is coming in or going out of the town.

Curfew has been enforced since last evening. More Police have been drafted from Lahore and stricter measures are being adopted to check the activities of "goondas".

The Police have so far rounded up about 60 'goondas' belonging to both the communities.—United Press.

Situation At Dacca

DACCA, July 14.

No serious incident in connection with the city's riot has been reported since Thursday last. A good number of shops reopened to-day, but educational institutions generally continue to remain closed.

The rifle, belonging to an armed constable, which was lost on June 30 at Dayaganj, has been recovered from a ditch near by and a police constable has been arrested in this connection.—A. P.

Satyagraha In Nagpur

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

Sjt. Ambulkar, a prominent Congress worker of the city and Office Secretary of the N. P. C. C. was sentenced to 6 months' R. I. for delivering a prejudicial speech. Messrs. Apparao Patole, Vice-President, Warora T. C. C., and Balaji Dahule were sentenced to 3 months' R. I. Messrs. Bholasing Bayak, ex-Municipal member Nagpur, Jagannath Chhotelal, a prominent grain merchant of the city and Babulal Takkamode were sentenced to 6 months' R. I.

The local police went to the house of Sjt. Bajarang Thekedar, M. L. A., and President, N. P. C. C. to realise the amount of fine of Rs. 100 that was imposed on him by the Magistrate for delivering prejudicial speeches. The police had to return empty handed as nothing was found on which they could lay their hands. Sjt. Bajarang Thekedar is undergoing 6 months' R. I. in the Nagpur Central Jail.

CALCUTTA: The Indian Central Jute Committee will meet at Tollygunge, from July 23 to July 26.

Mr. P. M. Kharegat, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and ex-officio President of the Committee, will preside.

(Continued from Col. 7)

down that the Court may, having regard to the special circumstances of the case, if it thinks proper to do so, direct that the consent of any class or classes of creditors may be waived.

They also pleaded for expediting the negotiations for reciprocal arrangement regarding Insurance business in Indian States.

The delegation was headed by Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee. In the joint conference, there were 11 members of the two Committees were present.

The following members of the Committees were present.—

Messrs. H. E. Jones, W. Millard Albert, Smith, K. C. Desai, S. K. Dehlavi, B. K. Setalvad, Vijashi Govindjee, N. J. Gor and S. B. Cardmaster.

Newsprint Control Is Not For Restriction On Press

Commerce Member's Assurance At Indian Languages Journalists' Party

BOMBAY, Monday.

Speaking at a tea party given in his honour by the President and members of the Indian Languages Newspapers' Association at the office of the Association on Monday evening, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member to the Government of India, said that although it was most distasteful to him, under the present circumstances, the Government had to bring about the control of newsprint.

He emphasised that it was erroneous to think that Government would resort to control of newsprint with a view to restrict or checkmate the activities of the Press in any way. He was one of those who, among other things, had dabbled with the affairs of the Press and as such he never missed to read at least ten papers a day. To him, it was unthinkable that at a time like this when the Press in India was doing everything to help Government's war policy, their activities should be curtailed and least of all by this expedient of controlling newsprint.

By control of newsprint what Government desired was that there should be minimum dislocations in the trade, and no dislocation at all unless there were serious reasons for it.

He had tried to combine the interests of the dealers with those of the newspaper proprietors. He hoped that when the Control Ordinance came into effect, neither the dealers nor the newspaper proprietors would have reasons to complain.

He said that he was trying to expedite the orders for issue of licences to the newspaper owners and also the appointment of the Committee suggested by the Association.

With reference to the Association's suggestion for the appointment of an Advisory Committee to advise Government in matters of import and administration of newsprint trade and issue of licences, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar assured the members of the Association that he would give the matter his serious consideration.

DISABILITIES OF INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

Committees Confer With Commerce Member

BOMBAY, Monday.

Representations regarding the disabilities of Indian Insurance Companies were made to Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Commerce Member to Government of India, in a two-hours' Conference by the Committees of the Indian Insurance Companies Association and Indian Life Offices' Association, to-day.

VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS

During his stay in Bombay, the Commerce Member will pay visits to the Haffkine Institute, Parel, and the University Department of Chemical Technology. He will meet the members of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber, at their respective offices, to-morrow.

The activities of Lloyds' Representatives in India after the coming into force of the Insurance Act were brought to the notice of the Commerce Member by the Indian Insurance Companies' Association. It was pointed out by the delegation, headed by Mr. J. C. Setalvad, that the activities of Lloyds' Representatives in India greatly hampered the progress of members of the Association, as they offered the insuring public lower rates than what they had actually filed with the Superintendent of Insurance and had thereby infringed the provisions of the Insurance Act, prohibiting rebates. This adversely affected the interests of the insuring public as well as insurance companies.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANKS

Reference to the attitude adopted by Foreign Exchange Banks towards Indian Insurance Companies in their reluctance to accept policies issued by the Association was also made. The Foreign Exchange Banks, they pointed out, insisted that a certain amount of deposit should be placed with them, with a view to grant Indian companies the normal working facilities. If the various Foreign Exchange Banks working in India were to insist for these deposits, a large amount of liquid assets of Indian companies would be locked up in that form; besides the deposits which they had already placed with the Government of India. Further, as all the assets of Indian Insurance Companies were kept in India, the Indian Companies gave more security, they pointed out, to Foreign Exchange Banks than Foreign Insurance Companies working in India.

ASSURANCE OF GIVING EARNEST ATTENTION

With regard to the first aspect, namely, the activities of Lloyds' Representatives, the Commerce Member was understood to have assured them that the Government was keeping a watch on them. With regard to "continuous disability" rule under the draft Insurance rules, the limitation of commission, and difficulties arising out of the working of the Foreign Exchange Banks, the Commerce Member was understood to have told the members that those questions would receive his earnest consideration.

To the representation made by the Indian Life Offices Association, the Commerce Member gave also a patient hearing and a similar promise.

REDUCTION OF SHARE CAPITAL

It was stressed by them that the reduction of percentage of statutory investment should be done. There should be also a reduction of share capital. It should be on the lines of the English Company Act which laid

(Continued in col. 5)

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"Completely healed my varicose ulcers."
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MUTT AND JEFF—Who Says That Jeff Doesn't Believe in Signs — By BUD FISHER

YA MEAN TO SAY I'LL HAVE TO LEAVE MY "UPPERS" HERE, DOC?
AND YOUR "LOWERS"!
BLEUH OGGITY IX EEDST SEGGTY SIGZ STREED!
HUH?
TAXI
"O"
MUST BE A NUT!
BROTHER, CAN YOU DIRECT US TO OAK ST?
AH! UWK VIGGMY IX BOCKS DOB VICH NUBH.
COME, MARTHA!
? ?
CLOSED ON ACCOUNT OF ALTERATIONS
3-21

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PHOSFERINE TONIC WINE

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST PLEASANT WAY TO VITAL HEALTH

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 6.)

cut a great part of the civilised world should today be willing to fight and to die for a moral conception like that of freedom.

As an ideal, freedom may be hard to define, but it is an ideal not primarily or consciously material. Though it may be compatible with many varieties of social or political organisation, it does not represent in the mind of those who believe in and fight for it merely higher wages or more big business or cheaper automobiles. And the value of the democracy which is often coupled with freedom and with the political and social ideals which Britain and her allies are upholding lies precisely in the fact that it tends to safeguard individual freedom more fully and permanently than any other system of Government.

In substance, the British and Allied war aims are not far from the political creed of the old 19th century Liberals, though they and their successors discredited their creed by associating it too closely with one form of economic activity. So some may have voted against them under what may be broadly termed a reaction, and others were attracted by the various forms of Socialism or Communism. Of the latter, many looked to Moscow as to a sort of Mecca. Is it of no account or of little significance that the ideal of freedom should today be proclaimed from that Mecca, even by Stalin himself in his latest broadcast to the Russion people?

While we fight, not unsuccessfully, the Battle of the Atlantic with the help of the United States, while we push forward in Syria, and take steps to co-ordinate the defence of India with the defence of the Middle East, and to turn the lessons of Crete to good purpose in our own precautions against possible attempts to invade the British Isles, it seems to be no loss of time to think of these wider and deeper aspects of the struggle.

★

Nor in thinking of them ought we to overlook the motive that inspired the enemy. Otherwise we may go wrong. We may call Hitler's motive pan-Germanism or megalomania and may comfort ourselves with the thought that he is over-reaching himself, overstraining his resources, and that he must sooner or later come to grief; but we ought not to forget that he too is inspired by a feeling or a fanatical faith of which the ultimate object may be material, though in the present it is more akin to a mystical passion.

Some years ago, one of his shrewdest German critics wrote that the idea behind Hitler's and Germany's effort to build up overwhelming military strength was lust of power, or power for its own sake, not primarily of power as a means of material gain. Hitler's lust of power, this critic declared, was almost an end in itself, not in the first place a means to an end.

If this be broadly true, as I think it is, we should have to judge Hitler's bid for world mastery as an attempt to outdo Alexander the Great and Napoleon. This may be his ambition, but his practice resembles that of Atilla, the destroying Hun.

So it comes about that this unprecedented war resolves itself into a struggle for power with two very different objects. On the German side, power is desired for the glory and the ecstasy and the ultimate profit of dominating the world and of ruling mankind. On the British and Allied side, power is desired to set men and nations free to live their own lives in their own way under the supremacy of a moral law, national and international.

Between these two objects, men and nations have to choose and in making their choice to stake their lives and possessions upon the result. I think it is a matter of no little moment that Hitler should have made what I believe will prove to be the crowning blunder of compelling Russia to fight against him and at least indirectly to throw her immense weight into the balance on the side of the forces that make for human freedom.

One advantage of taking what many may think too philosophical a view of the war is that it helps to explain why the men of Vichy, for example, should side so willingly with the forces of tyranny, why they should have repudiated the great French Revolution of 1789 with its proclamation of the rights of men.

Doubtless they and others who feel a sneaking sympathy with them were disgusted with the materialism of the Marxist philosophy which many advanced thinkers and politicians professed. Their disgust was stronger than their grasp on the philosophy of freedom.

We have now to strengthen our own grasp on this philosophy. We have, in the words of an ancient Serbian proverb, to "fight for freedom like archangels and when we have won it to live in it like saints."

We have to remember what an English philosopher, the late Professor Hobhouse, wrote after the last Great War "essentially political freedom does not consist in like-mindedness, but in the toleration of differences, or more positively in the acceptance of differences contributing to a richer life than uniformity."

The claim of the free individual is not the impossible one that the common decision should coincide with his own, but that he should have as much scope for expression as any one man can have, if all others have it and live and act together. More than this is the beginning of tyranny less is the beginning of slavery.

Hitler's avowed aim is to enforce like-mindedness on a Nazified world; our aim is voluntary unity and diversity under the democratic law.

Nazism is spiritual and political enslavement. Freedom, as we understand it, is spiritual and political liberation. Now even Stalin urges the Russian people to fight for freedom; in so doing they may help to bring themselves and the world one stage nearer to it.

EARTHQUAKES ORIGINATING IN HINDU KUSH

Activity On The Increase

A large majority of the Indian earthquakes it can be said, have their foci in the earth's crust roughly within 30 miles from the surface. A small percentage, however originates in the deeper layers in Assam-Burma and the Hindu Kush mountains. The depths of foci of the first group vary from about 40 to 80 miles and those of the second from 110 to 150 miles from the earth's surface.

A note published by the Indian Meteorological Department discusses the results of a special study of the seismological features of the strong earthquake which occured on November 21, 1939, (at 16 hr. 31m. 43s I.S.T.) in the Hindu Kush mountains.

The shock caused some structural damage at Gilgit and Srinagar and was felt with varying intensities over the whole of Kashmir State, North-West Frontier Province, Afghanistan and the north Punjab, Lahore appears to be the farthest place from the epicentre to experience the shock.

This study is based on instrumental data collected from 32 stations of the world and seismograms from the five Indian observatories and Colombo. The epicentre of the shock is located at latitude 36 degrees 11 minutes North and longitude 70 degrees 53 minutes East in the Hindu Kush mountains, near the border of Chitral State in Afghanistan The depth of focus is calculated about 130 miles below the earth's surface These results are in agreement with those of the previous deep earthquakes from the same region.

TWO SHOCKS PER YEAR

Some characteristic features observed in the seismograms of this shock were found present with marked similarity in the case of the previous deep 'quakes from this region. Seismograms of deep earthquakes are in general more complicated and location of their epicentres more difficult than those of normal ones. But in the case of the Hindu Kush shocks it is possible to get reliable information as to their origin from the seismograms of any one Indian Station.

Another remarkable aspect of the deep shocks from this region is that they are distributed in a small area round about the point 36.5 degrees North and 70.5 degrees East, from which position alone as many as 22 shocks are reported to have originated in the past 20 years. A statistical analysis shows that these shocks occur at the rate of two per year and that the strong ones exhibit a marked tendency to originate in winter. Of late, the seismic activity of the Hindu Kush appears to be on the increase.

Moonje Asks Br. Govt. To Oppose Division Of India

MADRAS, July 13.

Far from solving the communal problem Pakistan would only serve to aggravate the difference between Hindus and Muslims and keep them in perpetual quarrel declared Dr. B. S. Moonje, Vice-President of the Hindu Mahasabha addressing an "Anti-Pakistan Rally" held this evening at Perambur a suburb of Madras.

Dr. Moonje criticised the attitude of the British Government in keeping silent over the Pakistan issue. He urged the authorities to make a clear and unequivocal declaration denouncing any move for dividing India into different entities. He also reiterated the resolve of the Hindu Mahasabha to resist Pakistan at any cost.

Concluding he exhorted the people to join the military service in large numbers and also strengthen "Ramasena" (Hindu Volunteer Corps).—A. P.

Moonje Greets Wavell

MADRAS, July 14.

In a telegram welcoming Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, the new Commander-in-Chief of India, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Vice-President of the Hindu Mahasabha and General Secretary of the Bhonsle Military School, congratulates him on his military achievements and successes in the Middle East and assures him all possible co-operation in militarising India and strengthening India's defences.—A. P.

CONDUCT OF CITY LABOUR UNIONS

Ambedkar's Stringent Criticism

BOMBAY, Monday.

Stringent criticism of the manner in which some of the labour unions in the city were conducted was made by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in the course of his presidential remarks at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Union held last evening in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall where over a thousand men and women of the Health, Drainage and other sanitary department of the municipality had gathered and were told how they could get everything they wanted by the mere force of organised unity and without over much sacrifice.

The leaders of some of the unions in the city, specially the textile unions had led their men into a number of strikes during the last 14 years, said Dr. Ambedkar, but not in one of them had they succeeded in getting any of their demands. In fact these strikes had only resulted, because of unemployment during strike periods and retrenchments and dismissals following strikes, only resulted in adding to the woes and miseries of the workers.

Such activities, far from organising the workers had only resulted in disorganising them and disintegrating their unions.

On the other hand the Municipal Workers Union had succeeded in getting many of the grievances redressed by negotiations with the authorities.

Tremendous Power

"You do not seem to realise the tremendous power you have in your hand," observed the Harijan leader. "You can, simply by refusing to work, spread more havoc and disaster in a week than the Hindu-Muslim riots could do in three months. The authorities know this and will therefore yield to your united demands more easily than elsewhere. I have of course no desire to spread such a havoc in the city and will do everything possible to avoid it as long as the authorities concede our just demands. All that I say is that you must unite in the Union, and that fact, combined with the competent and energetic leadership you have in the Managing Committee will do the rest of the job".

Dr. Ambedkar then referred to the position secured by the Depressed Classes in the political life of the country as a result of unity and said that this class which had no political status ten years ago ranked equal with the Congress and the League to-day because of unity.

Finally he exhorted the Depressed Classes in general to enroll themselves in the Assembly electoral roll.

In this connection he recalled how in the last Assembly elections in the constituency from which he contested (North Bombay) there were only 8,000 Harijans against 48,000 caste Hindu voters and he almost felt that he had tied a halter round his neck in standing from such a constituency. The Depressed Class voters, however, rallied to the polling booth to a man and achieved what was a miracle in electioneering.

Mr. D. V. Pradhan, General Secretary of the Union, read at the outset the annual report which recorded a year of all round progress.

Resolutions Passed

Resolutions demanding increase in dearness allowance by one rupee and making the allowance applicable to all workers getting upto Rs. 75 per month; urging on the committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the housing and living conditions of Municipal labour to expedite its report; and making some minor changes in the constitution of the Union, were then moved and sanctioned by the general body. Among the speakers on the resolutions were Messrs. M. V. Donde, M. Kavli, and G. M. Jadhav.

A new Managing Committee with Dr. Ambedkar as President and Messrs. M. V. Donde and S. B. Keni, as Vice-Presidents was then elected on the proposition moved by Mr. D. V. Pradhan.

Mr. M. V. Jadhav, Assistant Secretary, then explained how communalism was being exploited among workers and how the Gujarati Depressed Class workers like Bhangis, etc., had kept themselves aloof from the Union though they were getting all advantages, such as increase in wages, etc., secured as a result of the Union's activities.

BRIDE AS AGENT OF THIEVES

Lahore Family's Sad Experience

A young woman, who was in fact an agent of a gang of thieves played the part of a successful bride, won the confidence of her mother-in-law and other members of her husband's family and then eventually one night made off with cash and jewellery and other valuables and joined her gang says a report received by the Lahore police.

Ghulam Mahomed of Shahi Mohalla, the victim of the game, in his complaint to the police says that through the good offices of an erstwhile friend he got his son married on payment of Rs. 400 with Munawwar Begum, who was represented as a daughter of Anwar Hussian who claimed to belong to Meerut.

During her short sojourn in the complainant's house, Munawwar Begum by her affability of manners and amiable ways soon won the heart of all the members of the family, so much so that her mother-in-law confided to her family secrets, such as where the jewellery and valuables were kept: And then, one night when other members of the family had gone to sleep, Munawwar Begum woke up and ransacked the house and decamped with jewellery, cash and other valuables.

The complainant says that he has come to know that Anwar Hussian really hails from Badaun and is a member of a gang of thieves who rob unwary people in this way through the instrumentality of agents.

A case of cheating and robbery has been registered against Anwar Hussain and Munawwar Begum.—"Civil and Military Gazette"

ZAFRULLAH'S BROADCAST.

SIMLA, July 14.

"Indian's war production" is the title of an important All-India Radio broadcast to be given by Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Member for Law and Supply, at 8/30 p.m. on Wednesday, July 16. Sir Muhammad's talk from Simla will be relayed from All Indian stations simultaneously.—A. P.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlul Haq, Premier of Bengal will preside at the second session of the United Povince Muslim Students' Federation which is to be held at Cawnpore in October.

SHIVAJI'S CAREER OF INDEPENDENCE

New Historical Material Shows It Began In 1656 And Not In Year Of His Coronation

Interesting light on the disputed question as to when Shivaji Maharaj started his career of independence is thrown in the proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Baroda in December 1940, now published in book form. A Persian farman dated March 27, 1658, issued by Ali Adil Shah to Shahaji, clearly proves that Shivaji was in open rebellion against Bijapur before 1658. Hence the year 1656 can be regarded approximately as the beginning of Shivaji's career of independence, and not 1674, the year of his coronation.

As Shivaji was engaged in warfare against the Moghuls and the Bijapur Sultan for four years before 1674, he was, therefore, an independent entity already in 1670. He acted though apparently as a vassal of the Moghuls, for five years before 1670 in pursuance of his treaty with Jay Singh in 1665. This treaty itself was made inevitable on the part of the Moghuls by Shivaji's sack of Surat in 1664 and his attack on Shaista Khan in 1663.

SHIVAJI AS REBEL.

A careful perusal of contemporary letters, particularly Aurangzeb's to Shivaji on April 23, 1657, definitely shows that Shivaji was already regarded as a rebel against Bijapur by the Moghuls, who wanted to utilize him as their instrument against the Sultan. Further exploration of Shivaji's relations with Bijapur clearly indicates that he started his activities soon after the death of Dadoji, under whose care and supervision he was removed to Poona. Shivaji's capture of Sinhagad in 1647, which he had to give up in order to effect the release of his father Shahaji, who was imprisoned for his son's insubordination to the Sultan of Bijapur, is a crucial point. This shows that Shivaji obeyed the injunctions of his father and acted as his agent in administrative matters on the Poona side six years up to 1654.

Nanded Gives Lead

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) July 14.

In furtherance of the literacy drive which is making a steady headway in the State, primary schools are being established in every village having a population of 1000 or more. The district of Nanded has given a lead to other districts by providing schools in villages with a population of 500 and more. The district has 271 primary schools with 16,000 students on their roll representing 60 per cent of the population of school going age.—United Press.

The Nationalist Muslim Students of the Aligarh Muslim University have sent a contribution of Rs. 25 for the relief of the people of Barisal and Noakhali districts.

Patna Labour For Soviet Victory

PATNA, July 14.

A Labour Rally was held here this evening under the auspices of the Bihar Radical Democratic Party when a resolution was adopted wishing victory for the Soviet Union and urging support of all the democratic forces of the country to the anti-Fascist war efforts of the Government.—A. P.

Kidnappers Set Free Men But Not Cattle!

PESHAWAR, July 13.

All the five persons kidnapped from Dehra Ismail Khan District on Wednesday have been released but cattle numbering about 200 heads have not yet been restored.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1941

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Hitler Again Courts War On Two Fronts, Will Suffer Defeat

Soviet And U. K. United In Common Purpose To Destroy Nazism, Says Press

LONDON, July 14.

The Anglo-Russian agreement is hailed by newspapers as the logical outcome of the policy declared by Mr. Churchill three weeks ago.

"The Times" in a leader describes it as tantamount to an alliance and says since the experience of the past 20 years has made it amply clear that a stable settlement of the affairs of eastern and south-eastern Europe cannot be achieved without Russian participation, responsible opinion in Great Britain will rightly and unanimously welcome the implication of the necessity of an agreement on the terms on which arms would be laid down and therefore of common elaboration of the peace aims.

"The Times" declares there is no reason whatever to believe Russian resistance has been shaken.

"The Times" says fighting in the past three weeks shows that the Soviet regime has fully maintained the unity and determination of Russian people in the defence of their country. The Russian soldier is fighting with the same endurance as he fought 25 years ago, but with greater skill and far better equipment and a more accurate sense of the issues at stake.

No Sign of Half-Heartedness

There is not the faintest sign of half-heartedness or divided counsels in the Soviet camp. By challenging Russia, Hitler has once more courted war on two fronts, which in the long run has always proved fatal to the German arms.

The "Daily Mail" says this is a pact of co-belligerency, which should be welcomed as both realistic and resourceful. The pact is a recognition of the common purpose, namely complete extermination of Nazism and should prove a powerful instrument for hastening its accomplishment.

Energies of Britain and Soviet United

The "Daily Telegraph" says technically this is not an alliance, but the essential facts are that the energies of Britain and the vast strength of Russia are united in the war without truce till Nazism is overthrown.

The "Manchester Guardian" says Russia's status of a co-belligerent and not ally may be some temporary gain in the Far East. For what it is worth, Japan is relieved of any obligation to which Hitler might seek to hold her to plunge in to support her Axis partner.

That she will move to the detriment of ourselves and Russia sometime is hardly in doubt, but at any rate, it may not be now.

The "Manchester Guardian" concludes whatever the formal status of Britain and Russia now, we may trust that the practical effect will be that of a full binding alliance in the war and in the peace.

Fighting A Common Foe

The "News Chronicle" says that the agreement is fine news. The two nations are now for all practical purposes Allies fighting a common foe with common means.

"Hitler suddenly presented us with the largest and second-best equipped army in the world to fight on our side. Our physical power to resist and conquer has been gigantically strengthened. Whole new strategic and political possibilities are opened up to us that three weeks ago did not exist."

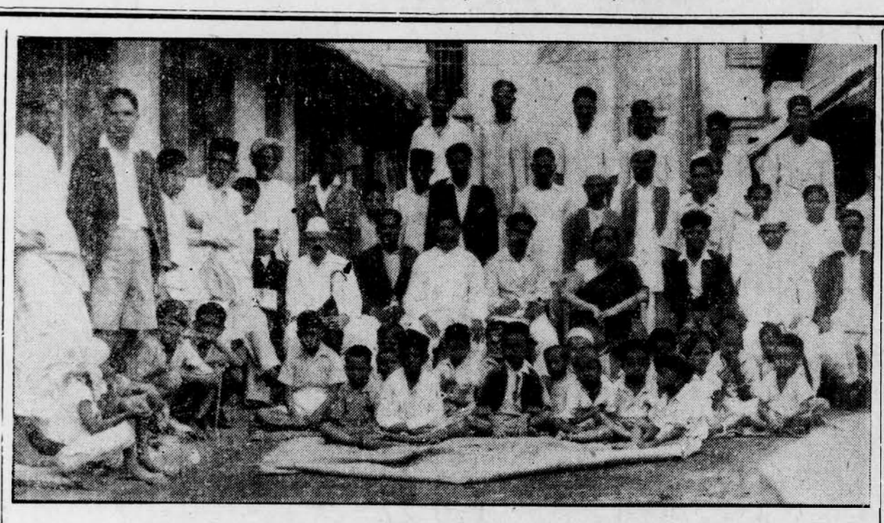
"Hitler's Policy Was Bankrupt"

The Anglo-Soviet agreement is "a document of historic significance, which has fundamentally altered the international situation" declared M. Lozovsky, Deputy Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau.

Hitler had tried to rouse a coalition of European nations against the Soviet Union, he said but his policy was bankrupt.

Britain, he said, had on her side the greatest industrial country in the world—the United States. Thus Germany and her vassals are facing a practical collaboration and coalition of freedom-loving nations. The European nations, said M. Lozovsky, were becoming united, and Hitler "would henceforth have two and more fronts."

The "Daily Herald" declares that the signing of the agreement will be greeted with deep general satisfaction in both countries and indeed by all the world other than the supporters and dupes of Hitler.



Mrs. Sarojini Naidu met Depressed Class members on Sunday last at Samaj Samata Sangha, Nava Chakh, Gowalia Tank. Photo shows Mrs. Naidu seated in the centre

Soviet Turns Down German Representation

MOSCOW, July 14.

Soviet Russia has refused to apply the rules of the Hague Convention to several large vessels which the Germans announced their intention of using as hospitalships in the Baltic and the Arctic Sea.

M. Stamenov, the Bulgarian Minister in Moscow, acting on behalf of the Reich Government informed the Soviet Government of the German Government's intention in a note last week, says the Official Soviet News Agency.

M. Molotov in reply informed M. Stamenov that "in view of the established fact of systematic violation by Germany of the international treaties and agreements, the Soviet Government could not believe that Germany would really observe the rules of the Hague Convention."

M. Molotov added the Soviet Government had already protested against the bombardment of Soviet hospitals by German troops contrary to the elementary principles of international law.

The Soviet Government had every reason to suspect that Germany would not observe the Hague Convention and would use hospitalships for military purposes; therefore, the Soviet could not agree to apply to those ships the rules of the Hague Convention.—Reuter.

New Slogan In Nazi Propaganda

"European Front Against America"

ZURICH, July 14.

United States occupation of Iceland is causing much preoccupation in Berlin political circles, according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Zurich Zeitung."

Several German ambassadors from western European capitals are at present in Berlin to discuss this question, it is supposed.

A new slogan has been interpreted into German propaganda "European front against America" and Great Britain suddenly has been pushed into the backgrounds as the enemy.—Reuter.

What A Nazi General Is Reported To Have Said About France

"If She Held Out A Week Longer": Will Russia Hold Out That Extra Week?

"The Times" Stockholm Correspondent cabled on July 4:

What evidence the Germans have of a general Russian retreat is not discernible to-day. Resistance on the Beresina line continues; there is also an unimpressive advance towards Kiev. Whether or not the new German offensive in Bessarabia was originally planned for the present moment, it is almost certainly intended to ease the strain on the more northerly sectors so as to give the tired men and machines some measure of relief—particularly machines, as the German reserves of men have hitherto been sufficient though this is not quite so certain in the case of machines.

After the operations in France a German General is alleged to have said that if the French and British had managed to hold out a week longer, the German offensive would necessarily have slackened and failed, chiefly on account of the need to overhaul and recondition the tired machines

Such a stage must come on the Russo-German front irrespective of whether supplies of fuel and lubricating oils are adequate. If the Russians hold out this extra week, they will probably have achieved that object.

In making an estimate of the results of the battle, it is necessary to remember that a fortnight ago few if any authoritative and impartial observers thought the Red Army could actually beat the Germans militarily It was merely a question of how long the Russians could check the Germans and to what extent they could exhaust them. Evidence on the Russian side shows them to be still more satisfied with the results so far than they expected to be. They believe that the Germans intended to make a deeper penetration northwards before beginning their southern offensive this week. The Germans are still practically everywhere outside the U.S.S.R. proper.

MILLION DOLLAR SHIPMENT FOR CHINA

4-1/2 Million Worth Supplies By Red Cross To Date

WASHINGTON, July 13.

The American Red Cross announce that a million dollar shipment of medical supplies will be rushed to China to meet the critical needs reported by its representatives who have carried out a survey from the Burma Road to Chungking.

Mr. Norman Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross Organisation, said, supplies would be shipped by the first freighter leaving Pacific coast ports. So far more than 3½ million dollars worth of supplies had been sent to China.

HAVE NAZIS REALLY GAINED AIR SUPREMACY IN RUSSIA?

What Are German Losses?

"The Times" Stockholm correspondent cabled on July 3.

The most significant passages in messages received here from the official German news agency include one which says that "Soviet armoured forces including heavy and extra heavy tanks rolled forward from all directions against German troops and Soviet aeroplanes attack the Germans unceasingly" in the Luck and Dubno region, thus implying that the Germans have no means gained the ascendancy in the air throughout the front which they claim.

Reports from the Soviet Information Bureau of operations against the enemy's armoured units in the Dvinsk and Minsk regions show that the Germans are finding difficulty in bringing up supplies of liquid fuel, and their motorised infantry is thereby being delayed. It seems that this is likely soon to become one of the most delicate factors in the German position on other sectors as well, for the unexpectedly stubborn and hitherto effective resistance of the Russian army has thrown the whole of German calculations out of gear and their expenditure of fuel in this continual manoeuvring and fighting against millions of opponents is so enormous that, according to some indications, their problem is already rapidly becoming not merely one of bringing up fuel but finding fuel.

Although the sectional assaults at Dvinsk and Minsk and a few other places continue to be fierce, the total weight of the German pressure does not appear to be increasing. They have relatively little territorial progress to claim this week apart from the easy advance through the Baltic States.

Their continual mention of the incredible toughness of Russian resistance, which they say requires from them the heaviest fighting they have hitherto experienced anywhere, appears to be true, but when their reports add that "the German losses were slight," observers in Stockholm express disbelief, arguing that heavy fighting always involves serious losses for both sides.

This disbelief is supported by the memory of the practically known discrepancy between German losses in Poland and Norway and the figures given out by Berlin, and the tendency is to believe M. Stalin's assertion that Germany's best troops have suffered heavy losses.

The frequent mention of the Dvinsk sector is interpreted as possibly indicating that the Germans are attacking prepared defences there with the aim of supporting the thrust round Minsk and converging towards Moscow.

Hitler's 'Two Mistakes'

ALEKSEY TOLSTOY'S OPINION

LONDON, July 9.

The "Daily Telegraph" Moscow Correspondent cabled on July 8:

Aleksey Tolstoy, the Russian writer who is a descendant of the famous novelist, in a broadcast from Moscow said:

"Hitler has made two great mistakes. His first error was to believe that Britain would capitulate.

"Instead, Britain has built up her forces until she is to-day mightier than ever.

"Looking at what Hitler's Luftwaffe had done to London and other cities, the British set their teeth and aimed at one objective only—to smash Hitlerism.

"It is not for nothing that the English coined the famous phrase 'Hitler's position is brilliant but hopeless'.

"Hitler's second great mistake was that he under-estimated the strength of the Russian army."

The summer vacation of the Aligarh Muslim University has been extended by 10 days The extension, it is learnt, is due to Cholera epidemic which is raging in the city. The University, which was reopening on the 15th of July, will now re-open on the 25th.

135 Enemy Planes Destroyed Last Week

22 Over Britain, 82 Over Germany & 30 In Middle East

LONDON, July 14.

For the fourth successive week, enemy air losses in all theatres of war, except Eastern Europe, have topped the century mark.

A total of 135 aircraft was destroyed last week—22 over Britain, and 82 over Germany and occupied territory. 30 Axis and Vichy bombers and fighters in the Middle-East and one brought down by the navy.

The R. A. F. lost 96 planes.

Widespread day and night raids over Germany and occupied territory cost 85, but eight pilots are safe, and 11 machines failed to return during Middle-East operations. Not one plane was lost in the defence of Britain.—Reuter

U. S. TRAINEE TO OVERSTAY 1-YEAR LIMIT?

Gen Marshall Stresses Additional Man-Power For Outposts

WASHINGTON, July 13.

Unless selective service trainees are retained in the service beyond the present limit of one year the outlying American defence bases cannot be adequately manned, is the opinion understood to have been expressed by the United States Army Chief of Staff, General Marshall to congressional leaders.

He is reported to have said that unless additional service is authorised, a large number of troops will have to be brought from Hawaii in August because of the approaching expiration of their spell of 12 months, and that for some time to come the army would have to maintain virtually a "shuttle service" between the mainland and the offshore bases —Reuter.

U. S. BILL TO RETAIN EXISTING ARMY UNITS

WASHINGTON, July 14.

A bill to retain the existing army units in service is being introduced in the House of Representatives this week by the chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, Mr. Andrew May.—Reuter.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE

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